MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Abu Ghazalah on AWACS -- According to MENA, Defense Minister Lt Gen'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said two U.S. AWACS aircraft scheduled to arrive in Egypt on 15 October will be watching the northern, western and southern borders in accordance with agreements between the United States and Egypt. He added that Egypt has not bought the planes and that there is no connection between them and the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. MENA later reported that the planes had arrived and started patrolling Egyptian airspace.

Brezhnev Greetings to Mubarak -- In a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of President Husni Mubarak's election, transmitted by TASS, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev assured Mubarak that "your readiness for an improvement of relations" between Egypt and the USSR in the interests of peace and the peoples of the Middle East "will always meet with understanding and support from the Soviet side." Egyptian media have not been observed to report the telegram.

Antigovernment Broadcasts From Overseas -- The clandestine Voice of Egyptian People broadcast a 10 October commentary asserting that the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat was a mistake because what Egypt requires is a wide-scale popular movement to overthrow the regime of "parasitic capitalism" -- as outlined by the Egyptian Communist Party -- and not a campaign of terror and assassination, which the Egyptian people oppose and which will be used by the regime to further stifle the national opposition. In a similar vein, another commentary on 13 October said Egypt's deliverance will never be achieved by assassination since "as soon as one traitor falls, another one takes his place." Urging the people to rally round the nucleus of the Egyptian opposition front, called for by the Egyptian Communist Party and Khalid Muhyi ad-Din's Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping, the radio criticized "concealed foes" like the Socialist Labor Party for supporting the regime.

The Voice of Arab Egypt, broadcasting from Damascus on 12 October, called on Egyptians abroad to return to Egypt and participate in the liberation of the country from "agents and aliens" before the United States tightens its grip on the country. The radio said the opposition is on the verge of preparing an all-out popular revolution. The following day, the radio reported a statement by the Egyptian Liberation Organization, which had claimed responsibility for the assassination of President as-Sadat. Asserting that it has carried out many operations against the As-Sadat regime since 1975 and that it formulated the plan to kill As-Sadat 3 years ago, the statement said the Egyptian Liberation Organization planned not only to kill As-Sadat but also to end his "black regime" on a predetermined date. The organization denied any contacts or links with political or religious groups outside Egypt, asserting that its organization and command is based inside the country.

Broadcasting from Baghdad, the Voice of Egypt of Arabism has broadcast statements by the Arab Vanguard and the Socialist Arab Nasirite Party. An Arab Vanguard statement on 7 October called on the Egyptian opposition to unite in a patriotic front and defined its objectives as the overthrow of the Camp David accords and related agreements, the rupture of all relations with Israel, the expulsion of U.S. military and civilian personnel from Egypt and the release of political prisoners. On the same day, the radio carried a Socialist Arab Nasirite Party statement lauding the assassination, and on 9 October it reported that the party had called on Egyptian opposition factions to rise above their differences and draw up a joint working plan.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that political circles in Jerusalem have said Israel has no objection to the dispatch of two U.S. AWACS aircraft to Egypt. Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, interviewed by Jerusalem radio, said his understanding was that the American-crewed planes would not be used "anywhere in the vicinity of Israel."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Congress Condemns Mubarak -- JANA transmitted the text of a communique issued at the conclusion of an extraordinary meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress held in Tripoli. It condemned Egyptian President Mubarak as the successor of "traitor" President as-Sadat and as a partner in his "treason." The communique also said the post-As-Sadat era is marked by American and Western efforts to gain control over Egypt through Mubarak, whom it characterized as a tool of American imperialism. It also denounced Saudi proposals to restore peace in the Middle East and return Egypt to the Arab fold as "a Trojan horse" serving the interests of anti-Arab forces. Further on, the communique called on Egyptians to continue the struggle against their government so that it will collapse, thereby securing the release of political prisoners and abolishing repressive legislation.

Libyan-Sudanese Relations -- MENA reported a 15 October AL-AHRAM interview with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in which he said that to counter the threat represented by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, he plans to train a large "suicidal army" of fedayeen and infantrymen that will operate within Libyan borders and, if possible, in Tripoli and maybe "inside the house" of Al-Qadhdhafi.

Libya

JANA carried a statement issued by the Popular Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau that denounced the upcoming U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers as part of a U.S. plot to occupy and dominate Egypt and thereby be able to use it as a base for influencing the region. The committee's statement concluded with the demands that the maneuvers be cancelled, that U.S. AWACS aircraft be withdrawn and that the U.S. 6th Fleet stay away from Arab territory.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- Beirut radio reported that an Israeli commando force blew up a house in the southern border township of Tulin. According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF spokesman said Israeli forces had nothing to do with the explosion and are observing the cease-fire meticulously. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia shelled the Hasbani area for the third time in 1 week. Reporting on the situation in the capital, Beirut radio reported renewed firing across the contact lines. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the Iranian charge d'affaires was wounded when gunmen shot up his car in the Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' area.

National Front -- The Voice of Palestine reported that former prime minister Rashid Karami held talks with National Movement leader Walid Jumblatt and other leftist politicians in an attempt to establish a national front.

PLO

Citing informed Palestinian sources, JANA reported that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow on 20 October. Meanwhile, the Voice of Palestine noted 'Arafat's arrival in Vietnam.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 200 *16 October 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Reportedly To Go to Moscow 20 Oct [JANA] A 1
PLO Spokesman on Dispatch of AWACS to Egypt [Monte Carlo A 1
PLO Official on Egypt's Policy, Invasion Threats [VOP] A 1
PLO's Qaddumi on Recall of PLO Rome Official [VOP] A 1
VOP on 'Arafat's Hanoi Arrival, Tokyo Talks A 2
Yasir 'Arafat Pays Friendship Visit to Vietnam A 2
[cross-reference]
Yasir 'Arafat Makes 3-Day State Visit to DPRK A 2
[cross-reference]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Media Report on Events in Egypt 15 Oct C 1

KUWAIT

Paper Criticizes Upcoming U.S. Mideast Maneuvers C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Press Comments on Developments in Egypt C 2
Riyadh Commentary Calls for United Arab Action C 2
Press Welcomes EEC Response to Saudi Peace Plan C 4

EGYPT

Husni Mubarak Prereferendum Interviews D 1
MENA Carries AFP Interview D 1
Barbara Walters Interview D 6
NEWSWEEK Interview D 14
INTERNATIONAL INSIGHT D 20
AWACS Planes Arrive; Ghazalah Makes Statement D 24
Ghazalah Statement D 24
Statement Issued on 15 Oct Cabinet Meeting D 24
Soviet Syrian Residence Blown Up; Deaths Claimed D 25
Weizman Meets Mubarak, Makes Statement D 25
President Mubarak Address to Armed Forces D 25
Butrus Ghali Comments on European Statement D 26
Abu Ghazalah Discusses As-Sadat Investigation D 27
Five Participants in Asyut Incident Arrested D 27
More on Arrests D 27
Isma'il Statement on Arrests D 28
Liberal Party Supports Mubarak Nomination D 28
Socialist Labor Party Supports Mubarak D 28
Mubarak To Complete As-Sadat October War Memoirs D 29
Monte Carlo Radio Interviews Foreign Minister D 29
Ash-Shadhili Interview with DER SPIEGEL [12 Sep] D 31
Ash-Shadhili Interviewed by FARS Correspondent D 32
Ash-Shadhili To Broadcast Over Libyan Airwaves [AFP] D 33
Ash-Shadhili Discusses Saudi Peace Plan [AFP] D 33

JORDAN

Nixon Ends Visit, Leaves for Tunis 14 Oct F 1
King Attends Army Celebration, Exercise F 1
Arab Doctors Urge Boycott of U.S. Goods [Jordan TIMES 14 Oct] F 1
'Arafat's Brother's Statement [AR'RAY 15 Oct] F 2
Egyptian Opposition Working Underground [AD-DUSTUR 15 Oct] F 2

SYRIA

Press Comments on Egypt, U.S. Goals, Moves H 1
ATH-THAWRAH on Egypt H 1
AL-BA'TH Accuses U.S. H 2
ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Policy H 2
ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Maneuvers H 3
Anti-Egypt Radio Comments on Mubarak's Regime H 4
Warns Mubarak H 4
'Voice of Arab Egypt' on Antiregime Group H 5
Committee Against 'Terrorism' in Iraq Formed H 6
Khaddam Confers With DFLP Delegation 15 Oct H 7
Damascus Cites Numayri on Attacking Libya H 7
Army To Fight With Libya Against Aggression [Monte Carlo] H 7
ATH-THAWRAH Alerts Area to U.S. Military Moves H 8
AL-BA'TH: U.S. Imperialism shows 'Teeth' H 9
President Congratulates Iranian President H 9
Talas Speaks at Air Force Graduation Ceremony H 10
Demonstration Rejoices at As-Sadat's Death H 11
Anti-Egyptian Radio Urges Egyptians To Return H 11

ISRAEL

Satisfaction with Mubarak's Remark's Expressed [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 15 Oct] I 1
Weizman Comments on Meeting with Mubarak I 1
Responses to Sending of AWACS to Egypt I 1
Request More Details I 1
No Objection I 1
Arens Reaction I 2
IDF Denies Involvement in Lebanese Incident I 2
Tulin Explosion I 2
Reports of Flights over Saudi Arabia Denied I 2
POST Poll Shows Begin's Support Increasing [14 Oct] I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Spokesman Condemns Moroccan Position on Sahara Q 1
Bendjedid Holds Talks With Chad President Q 1
Communique Issued Q 2
Ambassador Gives Brezhnev Message to Bendjedid Q 2
Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Visit [Havana International] Q 2
Communique Issued on Talks With Portuguese Party Q 3
CSSR Federal Assembly President Indra Arrives Q 4

LIBYA

Liaison Bureau Demands U.S. End Mideast Actions Q 4
Mission at UN Denies any Attack on Sudan Q 5
Greek Paper Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S. Bases [AKROPOLIS 15 Oct] Q 5
Tripoli Radio Ridicules Betrayer of Arabism Q 6
Egypt Urged to Lead Battle Against Israel Q 7
Egyptian Revolutionaries Support Al-Qadhdhafi Q 8
People's Congress Urges Fall of Mubarak, Numayri Q 8
Decides on Executive Program Q 10

SUDAN

Numayri Plans To Shift Attack Inside Libya Q 12
Foreign Ministry Condemns Libyan Border Raids Q 13
[ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT 13 Oct]
Every Action To Be Taken To Protect Border Q 13
Vice President Khalil Interviewed by ABC Q 14
Vice President Cables Support for Mubarak Q 14
Ugandan Vice President Muwanga Arrives 15 Oct Q 15
Numayri Meets Southern Region Government Members Q 15
Numayri Appoints Six Governors in South Q 16

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Statement Reacts to Moroccan Charges Q 16

WEST AFRICA

MALI

Traore Speech to UN African Group Reported T 1

NIGERIA

UN Mission Studying U.S. Government Letter T 2

'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY TO GO TO MOSCOW 20 OCT

LD151932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 15 October -- (JANA) -- Brother Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow on 20 October, it was learned from informed Palestinian sources. According to these sources, a Palestinian delegation led by Abu Jihad, the deputy commander in chief, will leave for Moscow tomorrow for talks with Soviet officials on Palestinian-Soviet relations and the current situation in the Arab region.

PLO SPOKESMAN ON DISPATCH OF AWACS TO EGYPT

JN151608 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar stated today that the dispatch of two U.S. AWACS planes to Egypt will encourage Egypt and Sudan to commit aggression against Libya. He added that the PLO had earlier drawn the attention of world public opinion to the danger of a direct U.S. involvement in the internal affairs of Egypt and the Arab world.

PLO OFFICIAL ON EGYPT'S POLICY, INVASION THREATS

NC150842 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] PLO Executive Committee spokesman Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has emphasized that the referendum that the Egyptian authorities conducted under the bayonets of the state of emergency and martial law and the presence of the national opposition in the prisons is a political scandal confirming the isolation of the course and policy that Husni Mubarak has adopted.

Answering correspondents' questions yesterday, Brother Abu Mayzar said Mubarak announced this policy under circumstances that strip it of all legality. This policy confirms anew the bankruptcy of the U.S. policy in the region, particularly the bankruptcy of the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Zionist treaty and the autonomy conspiracy. Abu Mayzar added that the PLO, which has condemned and opposed the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Zionist treaty, reemphasizes its condemnation of this course, agreements and the autonomy conspiracy. It calls upon the masses of our Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territory and the masses in Egypt to escalate their struggle against these accords in order to abort them in defense of the Palestinian question, the sanctity of the holy places, the Arabism of Jerusalem and the freedom and independence of Arab Egypt.

Questioned about the PLO's stand on the Egyptian and Sudanese threats against Libya, Abu Mayzar affirmed that the Palestinian revolution stands firmly together with all the forces of Arab steadfastness on the side of Libya against any aggression by the United States and its tools in Egypt and Sudan. He said any aggression by the United States and its tools will founder on the rock of the Libyan and Arab steadfastness. The adventurers will discover that Libya will not be alone in confronting such aggression and provocations.

PLO'S QADDUMI ON RECALL OF PLO ROME OFFICIAL

NC160922 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] has made the following statement on the decision to recall the head of the PLO office in Rome until the results of the investigation [into the murder of Majid Abu Sharar] are known.

Israel, the terroristic, Zionist entity, is the one that is carrying out these barbaric operations against our fighters and that is responsible for the assassination of martyr Majid Abu Sharar. He added: At the same time, we must not forget that the Italian authorities, despite their friendly stand on the Palestinian issue, shoulder a large part of the responsibility, because the assassination was carried out on their territory. They must identify the criminals and investigate the incident so that the entire world will know the source of international terrorism. Therefore, we request the Italian authorities to hasten to reveal the details of the incident and to identify the sides involved. He said: Our request has been repeated to the Italian authorities through our office in Rome and through the officials who went to Rome to bring back the body of the martyr and to familiarize themselves with this barbaric operation that claimed the life of one of the leaders of the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: We have recalled Brother Nimr Haddad so that he may acquaint us with the results of the initial investigation conducted by the Italian authorities. We shall undoubtedly not pass over such a painful incident without having the Italian authorities identify those responsible for it, namely, Israel and its agents in Italy. He affirmed that Brother Nimr Haddad will stay for a while in Beirut awaiting the final results of the investigations and until the Italian authorities prove their interest in Italian-Palestinian friendship. Our hopes are great that they will do so.

VOP ON 'ARAFAT'S HANOI ARRIVAL, TOKYO TALKS

JN151830 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today began his visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is the fourth leg of his Asian tour that has so far taken him to the PRC, the DPRK and Japan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and his delegation arrived in Hanoi this morning. They were received by Comrade Pham Van Dong; chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers; the chairman of the National Assembly; and the minister of national defense. Upon Brother Abu 'Ammar's arrival the Palestinian and Vietnamese national anthems were played and an honor bodyguard saluted him.

The news of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Hanoi was highlighted in the Vietnamese papers' front pages. The paper, speaking for the Vietnamese Communist Party, editorially wrote: The Palestinian revolution is scoring victories day after day in its struggle against Zionism and imperialism for the sake of liberating the territories and achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Among the most prominent results of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Japan was the Japanese Government's recognition of the PLO as a main representative [mumaththil ra'isi] of the Palestinian people. Although this is not completely identical with saying that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it constitutes tangible progress in the Japanese attitude toward the PLO. Moreover, the Japanese prime minister's assertion that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the dispute in the Middle East, that peace in the region should be based on justice and that this peace means peace in the world, is also considered one of the most prominent signs of progress in the Japanese stand.

YASIR 'ARAFAT PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO VIETNAM

For materials on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, including a VNA report on the welcoming ceremony in Hanoi on 15 October and a NHAN DAN editorial praising the visit, see the Vietnem section of the 15 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

YASIR 'ARAFAT MAKES 3-DAY STATE VISIT TO DPRK

For reportage on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's 10-12 October visit to the DPRK, including talks with DPRK President Kim Il-song, banquet speech and establishment of the DPRK-PLO Friendship Association, see the North Korea section of the 14 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GULF AFFAIRS

MEDIA REPORTS EVENTS IN EGYPT 15 OCT

GF151941 [Editorial Report] Oman's Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT cited reports on Egypt's state of emergency at its border with Libya, adding that two U.S. AWACS planes would arrive in Egypt today in order to reinforce Egypt's defenses.

Egypt's state of emergency and the AWACS planes arrival were also reported by Qatar's Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT. The radio went on to cite news agency reports which said the planes began carrying out reconnaissance missions as soon as they arrived in Egypt. In another report, the radio said that following his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, former Israeli Defense Minister Weizman praised the new Egyptian president and said he had been assured that the new Egyptian leadership would maintain relations with Israel and abide by the peace agreements signed between the two countries.

Kuwaits AL-QABAS in Arabic published on 15 October carried an editorial attacking the Egyptian press, calling it "The Trumpet of the Regime." This item was picked up by Kuwait KUNA in English.

Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH in Arabic published on 15 October that President as-Sadat had played his part and passed away as a hero in the eyes of the West and as a traitor in the eyes of the Arabs. This was cited by Kuwait KUNA in English.

The chief editor of Bahrain's Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic commenting on the recent referendum held in Egypt to approve the nomination of the new Egyptian president, noted on 15 October that all Egyptian elections had only one presidential candidate and were always held in times of tension. "Egyptians may be patient, but they never forgive. They have shown that they revolt against any injustice," he added. The editorial calls on Mubarak to study history in order to learn that people revolt against unjust rulers, that Egypt has always been part of the Arab world and that Egyptians are Arabs and Arabs are Egyptians.

Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic published on 15 October carried an editorial entitled "Mubarak's Speech Is Not Mubarak," which criticizes Mubarak's first presidential speech for ignoring Egypt's relations with the Arab world and for stressing Egyptian determination to abide by the Camp David accords and the peace process with Israel. This editorial was reported by Kuwait KUNA in English.

The UAE's Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic published on 15 October carried an editorial which comments on a plan to invade Libya which is instigated by the United States and Israel and which is not only directed against Libya but against the entire Arab homeland. The paper calls on the Arabs not to be content with denouncing the United States because it refuses to recognize the PLO and not to be content with exchanging the U.S. role with a European initiative. Instead, Arabs must wake up and stop being selfish. A report on this editorial was carried by the UAE's Abu Dhabi GULF NEWS AGENCY in English. The UAE's Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0900 GMT and Saudi Arabia's Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT did not carry any new reports on Egypt or the arrival of the AWACS today.

KUWAIT

PAPER CRITICIZES UPCOMING U.S. MIDEAST MANEUVERS

LD151220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1118 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Oct (KUNA) -- "The U.S. plan for one of its biggest war games in the Middle East (Nov 9 to Dec 6) with the specific stress on the role of Egyptian bases in the operations, is nothing but a sharp reflection of Washington's post-as-Sadat strategy in this region.

"It is nothing but a solid reality that White House is using the Egyptian crisis to test the effects of the Reagan-Haig formula: Military might is superior to political wisdom.

"Even though Mubarak's policy pledges are quite in tune with their interests in the region, the U.S. and its allies are worried over the current developments.

"The war games plan is aimed at creating a sense of U.S. domination across the Middle East and providing the Mubarak team with sort of a sense of security despite the mounting internal troubles and the Arab pressure to change Cairo's pro-Zionist course."

SAUDI ARABIA

PRESS COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT

GF151539 [Editorial Report] Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic published on 14 October reported on developments in Egypt and cited news agency reports on the results of Husni Mubarak's nomination as As-Sadat's successor. The paper quoted an AFP report as saying that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri participated in Mubarak's election, because he is a citizen of both Egypt and Sudan. The paper cited another AFP report that said that some Arab states have requested that the Arabic summit conference to be held in Fes be postponed to give Egypt an opportunity to consider returning to the Arab ranks. The paper also said that the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs granted an interview to French television in which he stressed that Mubarak will adhere to As-Sadat's policies. A fourth item cites news agencies on the two bombs that exploded in Cairo Airport 2 days ago. All four reports were carried on the front page.

Two inside pages were allocated for pictures and news reports on As-Sadat's assassination. The paper's editorial, however, did not mention the Egyptian situation.

AD-DAMMAN AL-YAWM in Arabic published on 14 October carried reports similar to those in AL-JAZIRAH, highlighting reports on Mubarak's election. An editorial entitled: "Egypt's Well-Being," commented on the referendum that was held on Mubarak's nomination and on the Egyptian leadership's decision to follow the policies of Anwar as-Sadat. It called on the new Egyptian leadership not to be deceived by the tears of those who attended As-Sadat's funeral while searching for the right moment to invade Egypt. Instead, the Egyptian leadership must ask itself: "Why did the brothers refuse to attend, while those who came to shed their false tears were anxious to attend?" Calling on Egypt to return to the Arab ranks, the paper stressed the Arabs' wish for Egypt's permanent well being.

AD-DAMMAN AL-YAWM in Arabic published on 15 October reported on the results of the popular referendum held on Mubarak's nomination as the new Egyptian president. In a page one report SPA was quoted as saying that an official Saudi source has denied that the Kingdom sent a condolences message to the Egyptian leadership on As-Sadat's assassination. AFP was quoted as saying that the Libyan foreign minister has denied Libyan involvement in As-Sadat's assassination. There was nothing in the editorial about Egypt.

RIYADH COMMENTARY CALLS FOR UNITED ARAB ACTION

LD151136 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is an increased feeling nowadays about the importance of united Arab action for the sake of the nation's higher interests. There is also increased feeling regarding the need for the viewpoints to unite and agreement on common concepts which are bound to consolidate the security and stability and safety of the Arab citizen, and also protect the independence of his homelands.

While the call for the unity of Arab action has been a basic demand on which all the Arab states agree and do not differ. What must be accomplished in order to attain this aim is the outlining of the means and methods which lead to this goal. We are aware of the fact that the Arab nation is facing challenges which are getting graver and fiercer as the days go by and which constitute an evil omen regarding its future. These challenges are represented in the following:

1. The escalation of the confrontation between the great powers in the vicinity of our region which is full of surprises;

2. The existence of soft ground for probable clashes at any moment;

3. The increase in the processes of polarization and pressure, which is not in the interest of the idea of Arab solidarity and the unity of the nation's elements;

4. The Arab people's excessive sensitivity toward many of the changes which might carry within their folds many developments which are not known so far;

5. The Zionist enemy's persistence in his policies and his continuing to fully ignore the rights of the Palestinian people in a manner which is bound to prevent any progress of sincere efforts to realize just, right and complete peace.

6. West Europe's hesitation toward what is happening in the region and the swaying of its stands regarding what can result in the realization of important accomplishments on the path of confronting the challenges which constitute the most danger to the region.

This is the picture outlining the reality which is being experienced by the region now. It is a reality that demands more than just a cautious stand; it must be accompanied by a balanced Arab move which places the nation's higher interest above all considerations and which seeks to make the enemies of the nation lose the chance to keep this nation's tragedies in existence forever.

To continue the policy of ignoring what is taking place in the region nowadays, or to continue to deal with what is happening using the same collision courses of the past, might achieve -- in the near future, or in the long run -- part of what the real enemies of this nation want, that part for which these enemies are now anxious to prepare the appropriate climate. We do not know who will benefit by the continuation of Arab disputes, or what can be achieved by the continuation of the sharp contradictions in stands. Nor do we know who will benefit by the disparity of vision regarding issues on which we must not differ, or on which we have different views about how to confront them or tackle them.

What is happening does not only concern the states of the region alone; it also demands that these states shoulder their responsibilities in full, and resort to wisdom in choosing the best methods that lead to tackling the situation, avoiding making more mistakes, and also removing the dangerous shadows from the region by the strength of vigilant action, vigilance and positive construction. This is because Arab solidarity is the accomplishment which must be realized immediately to make all causes of (?differences) disappear, allowing the Arab nation to face, with the weapon of united action, the enemies of the nation and to ensure the safety of its homelands and protect itself from the dangers which will surround it if it does not unite its moves and gather its ranks and work with the heart of one man and the will of a nation which is capable of avoiding falling into the trap at a time when -- more than at any other time -- it needs cohesion and strength with complete faith in God, a sincere turning toward the divine faith, and complete loyalty to the homeland, first and last.

PRESS WELCOMES EEC RESPONSE TO SAUDI PEACE PLAN

LD151318 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Oct (SPA) -- National newspapers in today's editorials welcomed the decision of the 10-nation European Economic Community to send a top emissary, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, to Saudi Arabia to explore Prince Fahd's plan for a Middle East peace settlement.

Commenting on Lord Carrington's visit to Riyadh within three weeks, AL-BILAD newspaper said the visit has been arranged at a very crucial time, when the Middle East region is faced with violent events and the whole world has started feeling the urgent importance of establishing peace and security in the region. In this context, Prince Fahd's peace plan could prove to be the most constructive element to real peace in the area.

The paper expressed the hope that the Saudi Arabian role will continue to support moves and cement all factors of peace and security and achieve the desirable goals of the peoples of the region.

The paper noted the continuing international backing given to Prince Fahd's plan for achieving just and durable peace in the area has provided a new dimensions to a fresh initiative for settling the Arab-Israel conflict.

The Kingdom will go-ahead with its historical responsibilities and constructive role to place the region on foundation of a comprehensive peace.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-MADINA newspaper said Prince Fahd's plan was introduced at an important time when stalemate had been noticed in previous failed attempts to establish peace.

The paper commended the world-wide welcome received by Prince Fahd's plan that was naturally rejected by Israel and had received a cold response from the U.S. Administration.

AL-MADINA hailed the European Economic Community's positive moves in this direction by sending Lord Carrington to Riyadh in exploring the thinking of the community behind the eight principles set out by Crown Prince Fahd for a Middle East peace settlement.

The paper referred to the new European initiative as a beginning of a transition period, which the Arabs hoped should be followed by other positive and useful steps for achieving the desirable peace in the region.

Pointing to the difficult situation and the uncertain conditions in the region, AL-NADWAH said such circumstances called for Arab unity and solidarity for confronting all those who have been trying to damage the Arab interests.

"It is quite enough for Arabs to realise that their countries and peoples have been hurt and deceived as a result of such plots engineered by their enemies, since the beginning of this century. As such the dire need of the hour is to solidify their strength and unity and devise their own solution to such issues," the paper added.

HUSNI MUBARAK PREREFERENDUM INTERVIEWS

MENA Carries AFP Interview

NC091547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that the Asyut incident is completely over. He stressed that the state can no longer tolerate such acts or allow any type of attack on the country's security.

In an interview with AFP, Mubarak expressed the hope that the state will not be forced to take any other extraordinary measures. Mubarak, who has been nominated to the presidency, once again called on the United States to supply Saudi Arabia with the AWACS planes to protect the oil that flows to the Western states. The following is the text of the interview:

Question: First we wish to convey our condolences. The chairman of the AFP Board of Directors conveys to you his condolences. Your Excellency has said that the wheel was turning. If you allow me, the first question will be about Asyut. It appears that the situation is now calm in Asyut but that religious extremists were behind Tuesday's operation and behind the Asyut operation. What do you intend to do?

Answer: The Asyut operation is over. We are used to incidents in Asyut which take place from time to time between Muslims and Christians. I believe you have heard of such incidents before. What happened in Asyut was possible an attempt to seize an opportunity, but we believe they were surprised by our firmness. We will not tolerate matters such as these and will not allow any type of breach in security.

Question: Your Excellency, who do you believe was financing the religious extremists, as they need funds to buy arms and set up cells?

Answer: By God, I cannot tell you specifically. I do not wish to accuse anyone who might be innocent or not detained. But if at any time it is established that there were people financing them we will announce it. We do not wish to announce anything unless we are certain of the tangible facts.

Question: In his last speech the president expressed the view that religious extremists constitute a force, or we could say an armed and well-organized organization in the country. What is your opinion?

Anwer: I do not believe that the president said it was an armed organization.

Question: It was said that in a matter of minutes they could issue leaflets in Cairo and circulate them in Sawhaj or Asyut?

Answer: Any group can do this and in any country. This was not a problem. However, it is extremism that constitutes a danger to the security of the homeland and of the citizens. This was the basis on which President as-Sadat talked and which compelled him to adopt the measures he put forth in a public referendum.

Question: They constitute no threat then?

Answer: No. If they were left alone and no action is adopted they would naturally persist in their activity and this might constitute a danger. I believe measures have been adopted in time, although several persons told President as-Sadat before he died that he was 1 year late, and that he should have adopted such measures earlier. However, I do not believe that the time was appropriate then since there was nothing that constituted a real danger as the people believed.

Question: Does Your Excellency think it is necessary to adopt further measures following the Asyut incidents?

Answer: Asyut, never! The public prosecution is investigating this. The measures adopted were put to the referendum before. I hope we will not be forced to adopt further measures.

Question: Sir, regarding foreign policy, why does Egypt insist that the United States give the AWACS planes to the Saudi Arabian kingdom?

Answer: This is not a matter of insistence or otherwise. It is a matter of principle. Saudi Arabia has the oil resources, and this is the most important or the main source [of revenue] for Saudi Arabia. Saudi oil and the oil of the whole Gulf area goes to the Western European countries, the United States and Japan. Therefore, they have an interest in this area. We say: Gentlemen, Saudi Arabia is one of your closest allies. President as-Sadat said this also in his speech at the national congress of the National Democratic Party. Saudi Arabia pumped more oil for the sake of the United States. It has refused to increase the price of oil at OPEC conferences for the sake of the United States and Western Europe in order not to complicate economic matters. Furthermore, it assists the United States sometimes in the form of loans and facilities. Why don't they give them the AWACS, which are for early warning against any danger threatening Saudi Arabia and not fighter planes. It does not carry machineguns or bombs. They prompt other friends to ask questions, if this is what they do to Saudi Arabia, which is their closest ally. The U.S. Administration wants to give the planes to Saudi Arabia, but no decision has been made yet by the Congress and Senate. I think the Senate refused -- that is, the Foreign Relations Committee. The Congress has still not made a decision. This places a big question mark on it.

President Anwar as-Sadat said it before he died. This is the case not only here but in the whole Arab world. By God, this is Saudi Arabia, the closest people to them. Why don't you give them the AWACS? I am astonished. Why is Israel opposing the deal. Is it because Saudi Arabia wants to attack Israel or it constitutes a threat to Israel or is Saudi Arabia going to use the planes in places other than Saudi Arabia? What is the danger then?

There is Iran on the other side of the Gulf, and you know what happened in Iran. You can see Soviet activity in South Yemen and see the whole situation. I don't understand what the real reason is.

Question: In other words, the purpose behind Saudi Arabia's possession of the AWACS is to confront Soviet expansion.

Answer: The interests of the United States, Western Europe and Japan exist in the Gulf area. It is better to help them with an early warning against any danger threatening the area. What danger is there to the Gulf area? I don't think that the United States will give up on this matter.

Question: Egypt and Saudi Arabia are considered on good, friendly terms with the United States. Do you expect, after the tragic incident concerning President as-Sadat, that improvement will take place in the relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and how will it be possible for relations between the two countries to improve?

Answer: I want to tell you something about President as-Sadat and Saudi Arabia. They had no basic difference in the true sense of the word. I don't think there was a difference, because I know everything. But, there was a process that brought together the rest of the Arab states and the rejectionist forces in the wake of the president's initiative, the Camp David agreements and then the treaty. But let us leave this matter because the question is premature, and let us hope things will return to normal.

Question: Does this pertain to Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Of course.

Question: Do you think that we should wait until the last stage of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is completed to see what Saudi Arabia will offer in this direction?

Answer: This is up to the Saudis themselves.

Question: There is another question regarding relations between Egypt and Israel until now. Egypt has been patient regarding Israel's failure to honor the spirit of the Camp David accords. What will the Egyptian reaction be if Israel continues to build settlements and continues military actions in Lebanon?

Answer: I think we shall tackle matters when they happen. Why should we anticipate matters and say that they will attack Lebanon and build settlements. We are engaged in talks. Why should we make certain suppositions and take decisions accordingly? Let us leave things, and when something happens we shall discuss it.

Question: The Israelis look upon you with caution.

Answer: Caution toward me?

Question: Caution toward you. How do you interpretate this?

Answer: This is a strange thing. I have met with them several times and they know me well. The Israeli prime minister is coming today and I am going to meet him. I have assured them and told them that there will be no change in As-Sadat's policy because I have been next to As-Sadat since the peace policy started up to today.

Question: There is no reason for the Israelis to be concerned?

Answer: I do not believe so. There is absolutely no reason for concern.

Question: If you are contacted in the near future regarding the next Arab summit to be held in Rabat, would you agree to participate in it, and under what conditions?

Answer: Do you mean participation in the forthcoming conference in Rabat during November?

Question: Yes, because some Arabic newspapers pointed out that contacts were held with you to attend the conference.

Answer: I have no ideas on this subject.

Question: If you were in the place of the President [as-Sadat] in the last few years, would you have, for example, given a hard lesson to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in July 1977 and would you have expelled the Soviet ambassador a month ago?

Answer: Well, I agree with all of this, and I wouldn't have done anything else. It would be a very strange thing in our country if somebody were to attempt to violate the policy, interfere in our country, or employ, finance and send terrorists to commit violence and assassination in our country. Our country has not known such things throughout its history. President as-Sadat did not make his decision in a vacuum. What I mean is that President as-Sadat was very patient. I regret to say that the explosions which took place in the country are regrettably the work of a neighboring Arab state. It is Libya, very regrettably.

Question: It is being said that they have tried to contact Your Excellency?

Answer: Who?

Question: The Libyans.

Answer: When?

Question: Meaning?

Answer: Who said this?

Question: I don't know. What I mean is that some other Arab states made an attempt after the death of the president.

Answer: To contact me?

Question: Yes.

Answer: For this reason all their radios are broadcasting insults against us, and Ash-Shadhili makes conditions over the Libyan radio. They will contact me and they are insulting us! I don't see the logic in this.

Question: It is possibl~ that this is their special game or special policy, but...

Answer: There are principles. There is even a minimum level for dealing in the world. You are insulting me over your radio and rejoicing that the head of state has died, and then you expect that even when you contact me that I will contact you. You consider, as far as you are concerned, that the head of the state was a bad man, but he was, as far as his people and the whole world are concerned, a man of peace and a man who gave a great deal to his country. You have another viewpoint that says: No, this man was a traitor. For us he was not a traitor. What is treason and what is the meaning of treason? What is it if Sa'd ash-Shadhili is there, saying that the traitor was killed. Isn't he a traitor to his country? The one who betrays his country is the one who is harbored by another country. The one who betrays his country will betray anyone else. Let us be realistic.

Question: Sir, the rejectionist states are giving increasing importance to Ash-Shadhili, and he is heading, for example, an organization. What is Your Excellency's opinion? What worries you about this?

Answer: I don't want to tell you anything. Let them give him importance as they like. Ash-Shadhili has no base in the armed forces as he imagines. I used to know him in the armed forces. I knew that the armed forces do not like him. They hate him. You can ask about this in the armed forces. This is all mere words, just as they said about the assassination operation. They said that a front was responsible for it. Everyone wants to be paid. He said that he is responsible in order to be paid money. He must say that he was responsible in order to go to the party which pays and say: I am responsible. Pay me. I am responsible, and I have just announced it. Everyone makes a statement, and no one accepts the other. There is competition for the money. It is a matter of money.

Question: Your Excellency has said that there will be no change in the president's policy. But, of course, everyone has his own personal disposition regarding his conduct or his policy. Your excellency, for example, will have a personal disposition regarding Egypt's foreign policy. Do you envisage, for example...

Answer: The goals will not change. The goals are the same and firm. If anything happens that changes the method but does not affect the principle, I do not think that this will be a change in policy at all. Until this moment, I have no new ideas, because I knew very well the policy and method President as-Sadat was purusing and we discussed them in full.

Question: What have you learned from President as-Sadat?

Answer: I have learned a lot. He was a man of experience. He had 40 or 50 years of experience in politics. He was a very brave man, loyal to his country. He had loyalty, principles, and values. He cared for morals. He was noble-minded, a man who did not pay attention to trivialities. The whole world talks about President as-Sadat as a world statesman. Another one says that he is a traitor. It is impossible. People in every country and in every place and family say that he is great. You must find an exceptional one.

Question: Sir, as a French news agency and the French public opinion wonders: His excellency the president had some rebuke for President Mitterrand, and Mitterrand will tomorrow attend the funeral. I don't want to embarrass you.

Answer: (interrupting) No embarrassment. Say what you want and I will answer you.

Question: We, as a French news agency, want to know whether you will convey this rebuke to President Mitterrand.

Answer: The rebuke has reached President Mitterrand, and Mitterrand had sent a personal envoy who clarified everything to President Anwar as-Sadat, and I was present. Everything was over. It was a rebuke from a friend to a friend. We are linked with France by strong relations: Military cooperation, economic cooperation, cooperation in all fields. President as-Sadat's remarks did not call for estrangement, but was a rebuke from a friend to a friend.

Question: Your Excellency was the first one, the first official to meet President Mitterrand.

Answer: Yes.

Question: What is Your Excellency's opinion regarding France's role in the Middle East, particularly after President Mitterrand's visit to Saudi Arabia?

Answer: You know that President Mitterrand supports Camp David. He announced it openly. President Mitterrand is a friend of Israel, and we welcome this. As long as he supports Camp David and is a friend of Israel, I think he will be a factor of encouragement and support in for pushing the peace process; because of his good relations with Israel and with us I think that he will be a helping factor in the peace process.

Question: Your Excellency, regarding the PLO, do you consider it the sole representative, or not the sole representative, of the Palestinian people?

Answer: Basically the organization does not represent all the Palestinians. Are all the Palestinians in the Palestinian organization? There are Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank who do not follow the organization. There are Palestinians who do not follow the organization.

Question: Will Your Excellency continue President as-Sadat's policy to check the Soviet expansion in Africa and the countries bordering Egypt?

Answer: This is one of the principles laid down by President Anwar as-Sadat. We are committed to this policy. We want neither Soviet nor non-Soviet expansion.

Question: Will you give military facilities to the United States?

Answer: I will give facilities to the United States. The Soviet Union was granted facilities here in the past. We give facilities to the United States for specific periods to be able to defend any Arab or Islamic state against foreign danger. However, I will not give bases, as they [presumably the Soviets] have been spreading rumors throughout the world, in the rejectionist states and elsewhere, and they have many bases.

Question: With your permission, a final question: Your Excellency has assumed this big responsibility.

Answer: I have not yet assumed the responsibility.

Question: Perhaps you have a message to the Western world or to the whole world. Perhaps you have a few words you want to say about Egypt and about you.

Answer: I want to say that As-Sadat died, but, at the same time, has not died, because he left the strong impact of his hands. He left a state of institutions and a Constitution. He established the basis of peace, which he began with his bold initiative. He began with the October war, then the peace initiative, Camp David, and ended with the signing of the peace treaty. He was still going on in talks about the Palestinian issue.

Question: But public opinion, Sir, is asking who is Husni Mubarak.

Answer: The Arab world or the Western world will see me tomorrow.

Question: I think the Western.

Answer: The Western world knows me. France does not know me. I have gone and met them 500 times. I traveled to the United States about 100 times; I went to England several times; I went to Germany many times. Whoever wants to know more will not be able to know overnight. Things take time to learn. They knew President as-Sadat only after a long time. I hope that I can achieve what President as-Sadat achieved or a little less. President as-Sadat grew to be an unparalleled world statesman. He was unique in the world.

Question: Regarding the Arabs, they will see tomorrow, won't they?

Answer: See what?

Question: They will see tomorrow who Husni Mubarak is.

Answer: No, I say this to all. The Arabs know me very well. I know them and they know me. I have been to the Arab states many times. I have been to every state about 20 times. I know the Arab world very well. I have friends in them just as President Anwar as-Sadat had friends. I don't think that the Arab world or the Western world do not know me. What more do they want to know from me?

Question: This is usual, but we wanted something more. Thank you.

Barbara Walters Interview

NC091459 Cairo MENA in English 1415 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President Husni Mubarak has given the following interview to Barbara Walters of the ABC network:

Question: Mr Vice President, Mr Reagan has invited you to meet with him early in 1982. Will you be coming to our country?

Answer: I have received an invitation through our ambassador in Washington. And of course, I'm going to accept it.

Question: Are you at all disappointed that President Reagan did not come here, supposedly that he did not come here for security reasons?

Answer: Do you know the relationship between President as-Sadat and President Reagan, and the United States as a whole, and for some reason or another, we realise that he could not come.

Question: He was afraid that he would be in danger here.

Answer: I don't think to that extent, and then it is all right for the time being.

Question: Each leader has his own stand. No two men are exactly the same. You have said that you will continue the policies of President as-Sadat, but how do you differ from his? You cannot be exactly the same on every issue and on every point, is there any difference?

Answer: I really could tell you that I will do my best to reach President as-Sadat, but in general terms, we are going to continue the same policy which President as-Sadat had already started. I don't think that there will be any major difference at all. I stayed with President as-Sadat for about six and a half years, beside him, contacting him every single day, more than five or ten times. Meeting at least two or three times a week, sometimes daily. So I sat with the man, and used to discuss with him and he discussed with me so many issues, and so many matters, so I have a full idea of what was going on in his mind.

Question: Did you approve everything? [question taken from Cairo MENA Arabic 091415; Cairo MENA English 081415 dropped it]

Answer: Of course.

Question: Forgive me for asking you this way, do you worry at all of following in the footsteps of a so charismatic leader?

Answer: I don't worry at all. I have no worry from this direction.

Question: There is some concern that President as-Sadat was assassinated because of his policies, and that you are going to continue those same policies, that you are in danger?

Answer: This is your idea, but I could tell you that such a danger, such an event as that which took place two or three days ago, does not cause concern for us. It did not happen before in your country, we are going to carry on the same policy. We are not terrified from anything at all. It is a policy which I'm convinced of. So I have to follow it, I participated with him in every single decision.

Question: And you fear no danger?

Answer: Not at all.

Question: There is some fear that Egypt may take a different course with Israel after the return of Sinai. I'm sure you have heard of editorials and so forth saying that after the return of Sinai, Egypt may try to move closer to its Arab neighbors, and become once more a part of the Arab camp. Can you give assurances that your policy will not change?

Answer: This question is not a new one. It was raised during the last four or five months of President as-Sadat's life after President as-Sadat had taken a decision to carry on the peace process and after he had fulfilled the Camp David accords and signed the peace treaty and the People's Assembly approved it. We are committed to this peace process, we are going to follow it up to carry on and push it much more forward. We have no intention to make any deviation after the return of Sinai.

Question: Do you have any doubt at all that the Israelis will return Sinai?

Answer: I don't think that there will be any doubt. I remember when President as-Sadat met with Prime Minister Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh. And when we returned, he told me that he had discussions with Prime Minister Begin, after such a question was known to so many people, and Prime Minister Begin told him we are committed to what we agreed upon, we are going to fulfill the return of Sinai exactly on time, we have no [doubt] in this direction.

Question: Mr Vice-President, despite the general popularity of President as-Sadat there are other elements of discontent in this country. Could you tell us what those elements are? What areas they object?

Answer: In every country in the world, not only in Egypt, you will find some elements of discontent. You cannot find in any country all over the world that the whole people agree to any leader's policy. I know that there are some points concerning his measures towards the extremists. It may be one of the reasons.

Question: Will you continue those same measures?

Answer: Of course, we are going to continue the measures, for the security of our country and our people.

Question: What specifically, does the state of emergency mean? How long will it last? And what will you be doing?

Answer: I could tell you this, this state of emergency is declared for the security of the country and the security of the people themselves. The people have been complaining for the past two years about the spread of the extremists in our country, the danger they might cause for the people here, and they asked President as-Sadat several times do you [realize the danger? And he told them -- Cairo MENA Arabic 091415; this portion dropped by Cairo MENA English 091415] The time will come when we are going to take the measures.

Question: Will you continue to keep the people who were arrested in prison?

Answer: Well, the investigations are going on.

Question: Not just the people who were arrested for the assassination but the people whom President as-Sadat has arrested in the past few days?

Answer: I know what you mean. There are investigations going on. When those investigations are finished, and everything is clear, then we'll take the decision. We don't intend to keep people in prison at all, without any reason.

Question: Do you intend to make any more arrests?

Answer: This depends. But my intention is not to put anybody in prison, unless there is something really that creates danger for the security of the people in our country.

Question: How long, do you think, the state of emergency will exist?

Answer: The People's Assembly has passed this law for one year. But when we feel that everything will be clarified, I think there will be no need for the state of emergency at all. It may last one month, two months, three months, I don't think it is going to last for so long.

Question: How do you think that you are going to clear up the situation? You said that there are extremists, how are you going to change this?

Answer: There are so many measures. President as-Sadat started it. Through the parties, through the religious people, the moderate people, we are going to persuade them, and to explain to them the danger which may be created in the country. The measures we have taken for the sake of the people themselves, and the country as a whole.

Question: What I'm saying is that the extremists seem to be so convinced of their cause.

Answer: Generally, we shall be drastic with those extremists. [Passage indistinct]

Question: It has been said that the American presence is more than necessary and that President as-Sadat had tried to direct the country toward the West more than is necessary. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The vice president: What kind of presence are you talking about? Are they the relations of cooperation between us and the United States? The presence does not worry us as long as it does not interfere in the country's internal affairs. We deal with each other on an equal footing. For this reason, the American presence does not worry us.

[Question] Barbara Walters: I am glad you say this because there is criticism in our country and, for this reason, we are afraid that we might have been the cause of harm.

[Answer] The vice president: I do not believe that any harm has been done. President as-Sadat had often referred to the facilities granted to the United States. This is a declared matter. It is clear and not a secret. President as-Sadat had meant what he said about the facilities.

Question: There were demonstrations in the city of Asyut yesterday and, as far as we know, some demonstrations in Alexandria, and that a clash has led to the closure of the road leading to Cairo. Why were these demonstrations staged and how serious were they?

[Answer] The vice president: The main thing occurred in Asyut. Some of the religious extremists tried to foment anarchy or something of this sort. We are used to such problems happening in Asyut. They started some time ago between the Muslims and the Copts in our country.

Question: Do you believe that such demonstrations will expand to other towns?

[Answer] The vice president: I do not believe that at all. We are used to such things happening in Asyut and they occur in Al-Minya sometimes, but not in Cairo and other towns.

Question: And in Alexandria?

[Answer] The vice president: I have no knowledge of this.

[Question] Barbara Walters: It has been reported?

[Answer] The vice president: It might have been a very minor matter but not a big demonstration or discontent. It could have been an isolated matter.

Question: Did President as-Sadat express any fears to you? We heard our newspapers had reported, and we ourselves had sent dispatches, that an attempt to assassinate President as-Sadat had taken place weeks ago and that the attempt was foiled. Had such a thing happened?

[Answer] The vice president: I heard this from your radios this morning, but I did not hear of it here in our country.

[Question] Barbara Walters: Really?

[Answer] The vice president: Yes. I had not heard of it at all and I was wondering as to when did it happen. There had been no previous attempt to assassinate President as-Sadat.

[Question] Barbara Walters: It occurred on 27 September and in the city of Al-Mansurah.

[Answer] The vice president: You can go back to the television screen [presumably video recording] to see how the people received President as-Sadat. He took the train from Al-Qanatir al-Khyariyah to Al-Mansurah. You cannot imagine the welcome they accorded him. However, I have not heard of any attempt in Al-Mansurah.

Question: As far as you know, was the president worried that such an attempt on his life would take place? Did he express any fears in this regard?

[Answer] The vice president: Never, never.

[Question] Barbara: Mr Vice President. Egyptian sources have stated that only four murderers assassinated President as-Sadat, two from the army and two civilians. Many questions are being asked. Some eyewitnesses say that more than four men were involved and that there were six to eight persons in the vehicle. I wonder why the vehicle driver stopped at that moment. One wonders what happened to the two military men who were taken off the vehicle and replaced by two civilians. One also wonders about the precise timing for the vehicle to stop at exactly the same time as the planes were staging their operations and about the truth of this report? Can you add anything to this or answer the questions?

[Answer] The vice president: I will answer you but not in detail because everything is still being investigated. Not all those who were in the vehicle had participated n the assassination operation -- only four participated. The others were not aware of what was happening.

[Question] Barbara Walters: Then how did the driver stop?

[Answer] The vice president: The leader of the four men stopped the vehicle. He threatened the driver that he would kill him if he did not stop. He used the handbreak to stop the vehicle. The driver ran away when he saw them jumping off and opening fire. He knew nothing of the matter. It is better to leave this to the investigations.

Question: You are convinced that there were only four people?

Answer: Yes.

Question: We heard that the army is loyal, correct?

Answer: Correct

Question: The generals. What about the junior officers? The man who plotted this was a junior officer, who are convinced that there is no kind of ferment or discontent? [as received]

Answer: I don't think that discontent exists in the armed forces. I think such an event is very limited. The man who did this thing or led it has his own history with his family.

Question: His brother had been arrested?

Answer: Yes. But please, I don't want to go into details on this point, or to prejudge before the investigation has been completed.

Question: Could you just give us your opinion, could you clarify what the motivation was, so that we don't make our false interpretations?

Answer: It is a religious thing. That man said that those who do not govern by the law of Allah, he is going to kill them. That is the only motivation, and his brother was arrested also for the same reason.

Question: Two of the men in the car who took part in the assassination were civilians in army clothes. What happened to the two army men they replaced?

Answer: The other two army men were given leave by the leader of this event, the officer.

Question: And they thought that it was normal to take the day off?

Answer: I don't know how he gave them this leave. But I think this will be revealed in the investigations. But they took a leave, and he had them replaced by two civilians in military uniform, two of his friends.

Question: You have no doubt in your mind, you don't think that was in no sense a coup?

Answer: Not at all, I don't think that.

Question: Mr vice-president, do you think that there is anything that can be done, or should be done, to stop Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's support of terrorist organisations all over the world?

Answer: I have been asked this question several times now. But I think it is better to wait, and think it over, and see what is going to happen, and what is Al-Qadhdhafi going to do now. He said that he is going to open borders with Egypt. For example, he said that after the assassination of President as-Sadat, he drops all the hatred and discontent with Egypt. I read that in one of the cables. Let us wait and see what will happen, and what are his intentions. We know that he threatened Sudan also.

Question: You have a treaty with Sudan?

Answer: Yes, a treaty with Sudan.

Question: What happens if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continues to bomb villages in the Sudan, or in any way takes further action?

Answer: This I cannot tell you very frankly, if such a thing takes place, but Sudan is very vital to Egypt. The River Nile is the vein of life. It will be very, very serious whenever he starts to do anything with Sudan.

Question: As serious as war?

Answer: Maybe.

Question: Between your two countries, maybe?

Answer: Maybe.

Question: You were just in America, just last week, talking with President Reagan, and one of the subjects for discussion was Libya and the Sudan. Can you tell us anything about those discussions?

Answer: Who told you that we spoke with President Reagan about Libya and the Sudan? It was one of the issues, the stability in the Sudan, and providing Sudan with its needs of arms and economic aid. We also discussed bilateral relations with the United States.

Question: Anything else you should like to tell us, so we may have the true story?

Answer: Excuse me for not giving you a definite answer for such a question.

Question: Are they part of a larger extremist group?

Answer: Not very big till now, it is a very small group.

Question: Does it have a name?

Answer: We didn't see any name.

Question: Then it is not part of a larger extremist group?

Answer: Not at all.

Question: And you don't think that there are other members, except for these four?

Answer: Only. May connected with another three or four persons. [as received] But it is not a large group, it is not a front that has a special name. I know that you heard from the radio that seven factions in Beirut and Libya claimed responsibility for what had happened. Really, it is a habit in our part of the world here, when there is an event like this, so many people say: we are responsible for that, for one reason or another, but I don't think that they belong to any of these factions.

Question: Are you worried, however, about any further action being taken by extremist groups, since this has happened?

Answer: Not at all, not at all.

Question: Are you at all concerned about the funeral, and the protection of the heads of state coming?

Answer: We are taking very strict measures, specially that I'm having many heads of state from Europe and some other countries.

Question: Can you tell us anything more specific about the measures?

Answer: I can tell you, we are making very strict measures just to secure the whole funeral from beginning to end.

Question: We wondered, why you and President as-Sadat did not sit behind bullet-proof glass. I remember, in our inauguration, President Reagan had a bullet-proof glass in front of him. You sat there so openly.

Answer: I would like to tell you again that such terrible thing, we were not used to such a thing in our country at all. You have seen President as-Sadat so many times, even President 'Abd an-Nasir before that, among the people without any fear. We are not used to see such a thing in our country. It is for the first time in the history of our country that such an event takes place.

Question: Do you think that Egypt, is in any perhaps danger is not the right word but is there any concern about Egypt trying to be too western?

Answer: Egypt is an Arab country. We are not Western or Eastern. We have our own traditions, our own way of living. We don't imitate either East or West.

Really, we have good friends in the West, good friends in the United States. Good co-operation with the West and with the United States.

Question: In the country itself, is it becoming too Westernised, too modernised?

Answer: Not to that extent. Some people, sometime exaggerate. We were used to this a long time ago, when we started the open-door policy, they started this rumour that we were more to the West, but, this is not true. You could go here and there in the country, and you can notice yourself without asking anybody.

Question: Can you tell us, Mr Vice-President, about your wound, your life, fortunately, was spared, is it very serious?

Answer: No, it is a very small splinter from this event of the assassination. I didn't feel it. I got up to see the president, I saw blood, I did not worry about that, I wanted to see the president. I went to the hospital.

Question: Did you know when the president was shot?

Answer: When I got up, I saw him.

Question: Why did he stand up?

Answer: You know, President as-Sadat always said that Allah is present at any time. He was a very faithful man. He did not imagine that such an event could take place. A week earlier, he saw in Al-Mansurah, you cannot imagine how the people greeted him at the railway station, in Al-Mansurah, itself, unbelievable.

Question: When the shooting started, instead of ducking, President as-Sadat stood. This is what surprised so many people.

Answer: At the start, I did not notice the event itself from the beginning. I was looking to see the flying, the aerobatics scene there. There was a big noise, then I heard some explosions in front of us, and suddenly I found President as-Sadat standing. They told me he thought the man was coming to greet him. He had never heard in our country that such a thing could take place.

Question: Are you worried about the security men, who were not looking at the army, but who were looking at ackward crowds?

Answer: Only leave it for the investigations.

Question: Are you at all hurt that so few of your Arab neighbours are coming to the funeral, so few of the heads of state of the Arab countries?

Answer: Of course, it is a depression to me, death could happen to anybody, condolences should be given. Some of them contacted us indirectly, for some or other reason, we know it, the others did not, some of them sent private messages and asking not to declare it.

Question: Did Saudi Arabia in any way express condolences?

Answer: It happened.

Question: Not publicly?

Answer: Not publicly.

Question: And the other countries that you could mention, that might have privately sent condolences?

Answer: They asked me not to mention names.

Question: What about Jordan?

Answer: No comment.

Question: Some people have noted that it seems very quiet in the streets. They recall when President 'Abd an-Nasir died, and the outburst of emotions. I wonder if there was the same grief felt now?

Answer: Yes, there is difference in expressing the feelings. When 'Abd an-Nasir died, and President as-Sadat died, the accident itself was shocking to the whole people. And that is why you could see the streets empty, which is unusual. The time of 'Abd an-Nasir, so many people went out crying in the streets, he died normally.

Question: But this was a shock?

Answer: This is a terrible shock, I myself was very shocked. I could not realise it till now. I could not imagine that such a thing could happen in our country. It is the first time.

Question: So people stayed home to ....?

Answer: The people are very depressed, shocked.

Question: I thank you for being with us, in this difficult time for you. We do appreciate your time, Mr Vice-President.

Answer: Thank you very much.

NEWSWEEK Interview

NC111310 Cairo MENA in English 1235 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- Vice President and presidential nominee Husni Mubarak said today there would be no change in Egypt's policy following the death of President as-Sadat.

Egypt will honour all her commitments. The Camp David accords, the peace treaty with Israel and the entire peace process will be maintained.

Speaking of his plans ahead, he said he had nothing to add to what President as-Sadat had already envisaged for the welfare of his country -- more land under the plough, housing and food for the people and above all finish the peace process and take back our occupied territory.

The vice president was speaking in an interview he gave to Julian Nundy of the Mideast Bureau and Mrs Eleance Sciolino of the Rome Bureau of NEWSWEEK magazine.

Following is the text of the interview:

Q: What is going to be your immediate priority on taking office?

A: Tomorrow [as received] we are going to attend the funeral, on Tuesday there will be the plebscite, then on Wednesday, the ceremony in the People's Assembly, and a speech will be delivered before the People's Assembly, and then after that, we will start forming the government.

Q: You don't have any policy priority that you see as essential since the assassination of President as-Sadat? Is there any single measure which you envisage taking?

A: I have nothing new. We are going to continue the same policy, so I will not try to change, or try to start something new concerning our policy. The work is going on, and it is a matter of continuation. I worked with President as-Sadat for quite a long time, participated with him in all his decisions, in all measures he took. Then after the inauguration, I think, there will be nothing new, except that we should be going on, forming the government, and we will carry on our normal work.

Q: So, in the immediate future, you foresee absolutely no policy changes, neither interior, nor external?

A: Not at all; not at all.

Q: Do you think that there is any possibility of an early rapprochement with other Arab countries?

A: I think that it is too early to speak of this now. I think it is better to wait and see. We did not do anything with the Arab world. They freezed the relations with us. We didn't start such measures. They started it. Then the initiative should come from their own side.

Q: So, you don't plan anything?

A: I have no plans for such a thing for the time being.

Q: First of all, we'd like to express our condolences. It must be a very difficult time for you, and yet you are continuing in the leadership, despite your own personal sorrow, and we appreciate your taking the time to meet with us. I'd like to ask you a bit about your own last minutes with President as-Sadat, about that last hour and a half, you were sitting next to him, and if you can just share a little with us?

A: I could tell you that I met with President as-Sadat on that day in the morning at ten o'clock at his house, at Al-Jizah, and went with him to the Ministry of Defence, where we used to do such ceremonial part on the sixth of October every year. I, myself, and the minister of defence go to the president, go with him in the car, to the general headquarters of the armed forces, then to the place of the parade. And this is what happened on that day, and we sat at our places there. We started to see the show, and we discussed what we are going to do on the 25th of April, because, you know, President as-Sadat is always thinking of what kind of ceremony we are going to have, and he was telling me about some of the things to be done. How we are going to do....

Q: For example?

A: How we are going to celebrate this final withdrawal, and the return of the Sinai, and he was thinking of making it in the People's Assembly, as it was done before, after the October war, in the People's Assembly also. He was thinking of such celebrations on a larger scale in the People's Assembly, on the day of the withdrawal, and that he is going to promote some people, and give others some kind of decorations. Every day he tells me something new. We were sitting sometime, when the show started, we started speaking about it, and he had very good ideas about that.

Q: Do you remember the last words that the president said to you?

A: That he was going to promote some of those officers who participated in the October war, from different ranks. That was his last words.

Q: So, some of the people who were passing before him were going to be promoted?

A: Yes, some of them will be decorated. And he was very pleased. You can't imagine; he was in one of his best moods.

Q: Why do you think?

A: Always on the day of celebrations in October sixth, he feels that it was his decision, and his action, and a result of his action, that we are going to return our occupied territories. This gave him great pleasure.

Q: Will it be too painful for you to explain the tragedy, as you remember it?

A: Really, I didn't see the tragedy at the beginning. For two or three seconds, maximum two seconds, I was looking to see the air show, until I heard some noises -- because of the noise of the planes and the trucks -- some noises, some small explosion happened. I saw President as-Sadat standing up -- because whenever he stands, we have to stand and the defence minister stands too, to salute the officers. And in a second, I just saw the image of somebody throwing something. Then I was pushed away, and I tried to push President as-Sadat. I think some other people tried to push him. But, he was very firm in not wanting to lie down at all, because he could not realise that such an event could take place. It is for us, the first time in our history, that such a thing takes place. And I hope will not be repeated again. We are not used to such a thing. President as-Sadat went to Al-Mansurah, a week earlier.

Millions of people were gathered in the streets to welcome President as-Sadat. He did not look at security at such time. And he is used to this.

Q: Do you hope to have that same attitude, do you think you can, or do you think that you will naturally take more precautions and step up security measures?

A: Such an event, really, is not a usual thing in our country, and it is not a coup, it is something limited. Do you remember President as-Sadat when he returned from his initiative? He was passing from Cairo airport till his house, crossing the whole of Cairo without any security. In between huge buildings, the people looking from here and there, and in every celebration President as-Sadat used to go in an open car and sit with the people. So this is unusual to us.

Q: There were some outbreaks of violence in Egypt, yesterday, probably in Asyut. There had been violence in Asyut before, but do you think that this was connected with the death of the president?

A: You know Asyut, are you living here?

Q: No, no. I live in Beirut.

A: You know, Asyut is always like this. Sometimes between Copts and Muslims. There are some extremists from both sides. It is not strange for us what happened in Asyut yesterday. But I don't think that it is connected with the assassination.

Q: But it could be that people will try to take advantage of the situation?

A: Maybe, those opportunists, some of these people who were trying to seek the opportunity, but they were treated very strictly.

Q: What happened yesterday? We have had so many reports.

A: What kind of reports do you have?

Q: A number of people were killed.

A: Yes, there were some people who were killed. The minister of the interior is going to give a declaration. (But this is not a part of a general trend, this I see as an isolated incident). We are used to Asyut, and there are frictions in Asyut from time to time. And this is completely independent.

Q: To return to international affairs. There has been a lot of speculations on the future of the Camp David process. You and your government insist that there will be continuity. Is it going to be easy to maintain continuity?

A: Why not?

Q: Given the Israelis' tough stand, Begin's tough behavior?

A: Why, we have no intention to change anything. The Camp David, is the Camp David, and we are going to respect our word -- the peace treaty, the normalisation. The questions that are arising these days, that after the return of the whole of Sinai, there is going to be another new policy. We did not then do such a thing at all. We are going to continue the peace process with Israel, on the same basis. And the Camp David, we consider it the base of the whole process. And we are not going to neglect the Camp David at all.

Q: Do you foresee any new initiative within the Camp David structure, say within the next year?

A: Till now, I don't think we have any initiative. The negotiations are going on now for the powers and modalities of the autonomy, and there is a meeting on the 25th of this month. It is going to be held, and the negotiations will carry on for the full autonomy. No changes at all in our foreign policy.

Q: Certainly, your personality and your style is much different from the last President as-Sadat?

A: Why?

Q: Well, you seem much more low-key; where he was maybe excitable, you may be calm, thus people were talking. And it is just human nature, people would say, that you are different people, with different personalities and I wonder if you maybe think you might have more of a change, because the personality of As-Sadat was identified with so many policies that, perhaps, is a new beginning and that your personality may bring to Egyptian foreign policy a new opportunity? Perhaps I'm not explaining myself properly.

A: I think there may be some differences in the personalities, of course I can't deny this. But this does not mean that there will be any change in our policy at all.

Q: Well, I don't say about your change in policy, I'm talking about your style, or approach.

A: As long as the goals are precise and definite, the style does not matter. There are principles in our policy, which President as-Sadat had already established. We have to follow these principles and according to the situation, we have to act.

Q: I guess what I'm asking now is that many of President as-Sadat's enemies, for example, disliked him personally, there was a personal animosity?

A: In the Arab world, do you mean, or internal?

Q: No, in the Arab world.

A: Give me the question very clear, and I'm going to give you the answer.

Q: I just wonder if someone like President as-Sadat, who may have been more flamboyant, or ready to explode, than perhaps your personality, if there will be change in style and whether or not you may have a chance with some of these different leaders who have considered your precedessor as a personal enemy?

A: I understand what you mean. I think with some of whom you call the enemies of President as-Sadat, maybe for some personal things. But President as-Sadat was not acting with any of the leaders in the Arab world on a personal basis at all; he was a man of peace, looking for the sake of his country. He started the initiative, the peace process that created some of the so-called enemies, who are very few. The others are not enemies; for some reason or another they froze the relations and didn't make any contact with us.

Q: And will these enemies be your enemies too? Or can you start over again?

A: This depends upon their activity, how they are going to act. I'm not going to start with animosity at all, that is why I could tell you we will wait and see how they are going to act.

Q: Have you been disappointed by the Arab reaction to President as-Sadat's death and the lack of condolences from certain Arab countries?

A: I received some condolences, but they don't want to declare that they sent some condolences.

Q: It must be making you a little bit sad.... at a time like this. You expect even your enemies to have a bit of humanity.

A: Yes, because everybody is going to die, everybody is going to die, so condolences should be even between enemies. Do you remember when we had very bad relations with the United States at the time of 'Abd an-Nasir and when 'Abd-an-Nasir died, the United States sent a delegation to participate in the funeral. So, I mean death is not that thing that enemies shouldn't send their condolences. Of course, I'm very sad, because whenever any bad event takes place in the Arab world, we send our condolences right away.

Q: So it must be making you a bit not angry, but bitter, has a sour taste?

A: Yes, that is right. He was a leader, an international leader, international statesman. He did his best for the sake of his country and the Arab world, and even for the whole world. He was a very courageous man, he was a man of faith; he was a very loyal man, a man of principles.

Q: You went to the hospital as soon as you realized what had happened. Did you actually go into the operating room?

A: Yes.

Q: And doctors were working?

A: Yes. I saw him. I saw him but since I saw him at the place of the parade I thought it was finished.

Q: At the parade...?

A: I saw him there. I had the impression that it was very serious. When I went to the operating room, they told me that it was very serious thing, and the heart was not going as usual, and it was a hopeless case. But they did their best.

Q: But you thought, as we all did, when we realized the gravity when we read the medical report, and we saw that initial shock, that he probably died almost immediately before he even reached the hospital?

A: No, when he reached the hospital, his heart was still beating.

Q: Did you speak with Mrs as-Sadat in those hours, those minutes?

A: Yes, she came to the hospital there, and she asked me about the situation. I told her the doctors were doing their best inside the operating room and I kept her in another room, beside the operating room, until one of the doctors came out to tell us it is a hopeless case, something like that.

Q: What did you think? What was going through your mind at those minutes?

A: In my mind, I was shocked. All what I thought at that time, how could such a thing happen in our country, our country is a country of peace, and kind-hearted people. How could that happen with a man who had given his maximum for the sake of the people, for the sake of the country, for the sake of the world, for the peace.

Q: You also think of the burden that would place on you certain responsibility in a few minutes?

A: For a few seconds I have. Then after that, I left the hospital, I went to the office, and started to see what was going to happen. The Cabinet convened, and the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party also convened. Then the following day, the People's Assembly convened.

Q: President as-Sadat had thought quite a lot certainly about retiring, so were you anticipating taking over as president, say next year, in a year's time?

A: He told me this several times, and he said to several people, and he himself wanted to leave the place and to be the leader of the National Democratic Party. Whenever I heard that from him, I told him: Please, Mr President, I hope that you live long, and we are going to help you with the maximum we could. And whenever he tells me I ask him to relax, and stay. And we are going to do our utmost to help you.

Q: Did he say why he wanted to retire? Did he ever confide very personally?

A: He said: I'm tired. He told me its enough for me. I have been struggling since 1935, or 36.

Q: We talked a bit about foreign policy, but one thing is what I think about as an American is whether or not you may be a bit tougher on America than President as-Sadat was?

A: Tougher? Well, from where did you get this feeling?

Q: At least be frank, because I'm very tough on America myself.

A: From where did you get this impression?

Q: It was just something that I thought that perhaps there might be a bit more critical attitude toward American foreign policy.

A: Why?

Q: Maybe because it, maybe wishful thinking... I could say that without being a traitor.

A: We are very frank with your administration, the present and the former administrations. President as-Sadat also was very frank with them. Whenever we find something, we tell them frankly that we like this, that we agree to this, or we don't to this. But to be tougher, I don't find any way. Am I going to be tougher now? Why?

Q: There was a special rapport between President as-Sadat and the Americans, and he had worked so hard with Carter, and the new administration is still young, still to stand the test of time, you might say as little as precious? [as received; Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1220 GMT on 11 October carries the text of the interview which renders the foregoing phrase: You, perhaps might enjoy a lesser position with them.]

A: I have been to your country several times with Carter; I met with Carter four or five times. I met with Haig three or two times, once before the inauguration, once here, and this last time. I don't think, as long as we are friends, and we are cooperating with each other, why do you have the impression that I'm going to be tougher with them? Is there any reason for you to have this impression? I myself have no reason to be tougher, or even the thought of it.

Q: You feel your relations are frank enough. As they are, you have good enough, frank enough relations as they exist?

A: I'm very frank with the administration, very, very frank, even when I meet the Foreign Relations Committee in Congress, speak with them frankly.

Q: So your relations will continue on the same basis?

A: Of course, of course.

Q: Would you give this administration any advice, on perhaps, the way it should conduct its foreign policy if you could give us your analysis on America's foreign policy? I'm very curious.

A: I think we wait and see. I'm going to meet with Secretary Haig, so I can't give your analysis of what...? [as received; Question dropped; Cairo MENA in Arabic provides the following question: Q: If you can, give us your analysis?]

A: I'm just only criticizing the AWACS, as President as-Sadat has said before I went to Washington. Why you don't you give the AWACS to the Saudis. They increase the oil production for the sake of the American people. They did not raise the prices at the OPEC meeting, for your sake, and to the Western countries. They give you a big loan for quite a long time with a very low rate of interest and then you don't give them the AWACS, the early warning system, to defend their country. Your interests are in this area. As President as-Sadat already said there is a big interrogation mark, and you should realize this. This will make all your friends put a big interrogation mark. The closest friend who is cooperating with you to the maximum, and you don't like to give him AWACS.

Q: If we can look ahead into history, and we look at your time as a president, what would be the one thing, the one achievement that you would like to go down in history as accomplishing for your country?

A: You are giving me question too early.

Q: Please, it is our only chance of meeting with you. You must be thinking about the one thing in my life I would like to do for my country.

A: For the time being I haven't anything was new just to do.

Q: But one dream, just a dream?

A: All what I'm dreaming of President as-Sadat had already dreamt of. To turn our country to green, to find housing for people, food and before all that, to finish the peace process, to take back our occupied territories. I have nothing new for the time being, it is a very early question. I didn't have time to think over new things.

Q: Thank you very, very much for receiving us, and we do appreciate it, and we would like to come again.

INTERNATIONAL INSIGHT

NC130920 Cairo MENA in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (MENA) -- An interview given by Husni Mubarak in the summer has been widely quoted on radio and television networks as well as in the printed press.

The interviewer, George Nader, also appeared on television to give his impressions about the president designate shortly after the assassination of President as-Sadat. Nader told American viewers Mubarak was strong, popular and it is his belief he would follow on the path of the late Egyptian leader towards a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

The Washington POST described this interview that was conducted in Cairo on July 15 as rare and carried it in full.

Following are the questions and answers that appear in Nader's Cleveland-based bimonthly journal on Mideast issues called INTERNATIONAL INSIGHT.

Q: In your opinion, what is the main block preventing implementation of the Camp David accords regarding autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza?

A: This problem has remained unresolved for 30 years now. During that time, the traditional methods were used to solve the problems, but in vain. The (1973) October War and then the courageous initiative of President as-Sadat changed all the world's conceptions about peace. We started moving in the peace process, for Camp David and the peace treaty, toward normalization of relations. The last step is the autonomy talks. As I just told you, it has been a 30-year problem. Its not easy to solve it overnight or in a month or two. This autonomy issue is the most difficult part of the whole process. It will take time. But we are very optimistic about reaching a conclusion for full autonomy. Although you hear no, no, no, from (Israeli Prime Minister Menahem) Begin, we are very optimistic.

Q: The Camp David accords did lead to an Egyptian-Israeli peace. Will the accords still lead to an overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict?

A: The Camp David accords were the first document where Israel committed itself to solving the Palestinian problem, the first document since the problem was created. As soon as we agree to full autonomy, the Military Government in the West Bank and Gaza should withdraw, perhaps to some security points. The Civil Government should be replaced by a Palestinian government in these autonomy talks. We will not be speaking in the name of the Palestinians. We will just be laying the main basis for the Palestinians, putting them at the beginning of the road. They should handle the problem directly with Israel. If they are not satisfied when we reach the conclusion of our talks, we must tell them we did our best and could do no more. If you agree to that, carry on. If you don't agree, go take your problem in your own hands.

Q: Why do you think the rest of the Arab world has failed to support Egypt's peace initiative so far?

A: Believe me, most Arabs, especially the moderate ones, are not against our initiative, because all of us agree on this treaty. We never differ. Only the rejectionist camp, which contains Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and South Yemen. They have very strong influence and threaten other Arab countries. Excluding this rejectionist camp, the Arab states have no objections to our initiative. They are fed up with this problem. They also want to live. They want to stop spending money on arms for Syria to keep this problem alive and to take money from the oil-rich Arab world.

Q. What about all the new talk of Arab unity?

A: The moderates were under pressure from the extremist, or rejectionist, camp for a long time. When they find there is no good served by freezing relations with Egypt, when they find they are using more and more of their money with no result, they will get fed up with these forces. The rejectionist camp is very satisfied. Syria gets millions and millions of dollars in aid from time to time. It is in the interests of Syria to keep this problem in existence. Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Syria's president Hafiz al-Asad, Algeria and South Yemen are mini-Soviet states. They are in the pro-Soviet camp. Its as simple as that. Many other states have to support them openly because they are in the pro-Soviet camp. Its as simple as that. Many other states have to support them openly because they are small countries. The Kuwaitis have to agree with the Iraqis. They are terrified of them. But I know very well that they, like the United Arab Emigrates and the rest of the Gulf countries, are not with the rejectionist camp.

Q: What should be done to approach those moderate Arab countries?

A: Its a matter of time. They are now convinced it is hopeless to follow the rejectionists. Leave them alone. They will understand everything in time, although we are sure they understand it very well now.

Q: Does the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) still represent the Palestinians, and what kind of role is the PLO capable of? Do you think it should play a role in future negotiations?

A: We could speak about the Palestinians as a whole. The PLO leaders are selling themselves. There are PLO leaders and supporters on the West Bank. The moderates of the PLO are living there, in the West Bank and Gaza. They are the people who are suffering most from the occupation, not those living outside in Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, etc. Those people never feel the suffering of those living under Israeli occupation. The PLO cannot move without any Syrian order. They are fully under Syrian control. A fraction of the PLO belongs to Iraq, another to Libya. That is what the PLO is. It is used by those three countries against each other, for terrorist purposes.

We deal with the Palestinians as a whole. The PLO leadership as it is today is not mature and honest enough to represent the Palestinians.

Q: We hear much about Egypt's new role in defending freedom and democracy, its readiness to give military help against communist expansion in the Middle East. Would you elaborate on this new role? How is it to be implemented?

A: It is a very complicated problem. We are ready to help any Arab or Muslim country. We are ready to give facilities in case there is a threat coming from the Soviet Union. We are also ready to give facilities to the U.S. to defend them, only facilities, not a permanent base. This aid would be to our Arab friends if they ask for our help, without any hesitation.

During the October War we had some help from the Moroccans and Iraqis.

Q: How do you forsee the future of the Soviet Union's involvement in the Middle East?

A: If the Middle East countries and the U.S. do not realize early enough that what is going on with the Soviet's covert intervention in the area, it will be a disaster that also includes Africa.

Q: What are the causes of the Lebanon tragedy? What can be done to restore peace to the country?

A: There is only one thing that can restore peace in Lebanon -- all the foreign forces should leave, especially the Syrians. They should return to Syria. If they want a peace-keeping force in that country, it should be multinational, exclusive of Syria. The Lebanese factions then could sit around the table and solve their own problems, without any foreign intervention. The division of Lebanon is the result of the Syrian presence. As long as Syria is occupying Lebanon, there will be no solution to the crisis. President as-Sadat warned Lebanon's people against the Syrians. The Syrian Army should go home.

Q: What is the status of democracy and freedom in Egypt?

A: I think you can feel democracy yourself here in Egypt. We are still correcting the concept of an opposition. To me, an opposition should be for the sake of the country and the people and not just for itself. An opposition should analyze a project, see its pros and cons, come out with a better alternative before opposing any project. Opposition for the sake of opposition will not help anybody. We have only been practicing democracy for three or four years and it's a matter of time to fully understand it. We are putting together pieces for a mature democracy in our country. It is going to take some time.

Q: Considering the close relationship and cooperation between the United States and Egypt against the Soviet Union and communism in general, can Egypt still be considered a true and active member of the nonaligned group?

A: Why not? We have no Soviet bases here. We have no American bases. We are still a nonaligned country. We are not pro-this or pro-that. The United States is a friend which is helping us. If the Soviet Union was ready to help us in any problem on an equal basis, we would have no objection. To interfere in our internal affairs, however, do anything or to deal with us from a superpower standpoint because we are a small country, we will not agree to that. The United States is dealing with us on an equal basis. When they are wrong, President Sadat has said, you are wrong. We don't agree to that. You are wrong. We don't agree to that. The Soviet Union does not accept such a thing. They just want to give orders. We are an independent country. We can't take orders from here and there, but we are ready to cooperate with anyone, with any country, on an equal basis, without any intervention in our internal affairs.

Q: How are events in Iran going to affect the Middle East situation?

A: I don't think they will have a big effect on the Middle East. Iran is not a country anymore. If you go to Iran and you want to speak to someone who could make a decision, I think you will find there is nobody capable of doing anything. There are different factions in the army. You have (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni and those around him. The mullahs, ayatollahs and so many people and students. There is no central figure in Iran now. Its future is terrible. Iran will need a very strong leader, the common leader may be much stronger than the shah was, otherwise, the country will stay fractured.

Q: What is the future of Egypt and the Middle East in general?

A: I am always optimistic. As the Arab proverb goes, as long as there is life, you cannot be pessimistic. It is the beginning of the end of life. Therefore, you should always be optimistic and hope for the best. We have to fight our problems. It will take time. Since 1948, every time there was a possible solution, Arabs would say no. They kept saying no, no, no until Israel took the Sinai, West Bank and Gaza. Are we just going to sit down and listen? We started the October War to change the procedure of solving this conflict. That was followed by President as-Sadat's initiative for peace. He turned everything upsidedown. Israel was not ready for peace at that time. They were shocked by As-Sadat's initiative and couldn't believe it. They are well in accord since that time. The whole world listened to President as-Sadat's speech in the Knesset. Israel always blamed the Arabs. But As-Sadat changed that image. We hope to reach a resolution of the autonomy issue in the future. Our friends the Palestinians, should take the problem in their own hands and start negotiating with the Israelis. Israel is an existing state. It's established. Its existence is guaranteed by the superpowers. We concluded a peace treaty with Israel. We started the normalization process. We are dealing with Israel, as with any other country with whom we exchange diplomatic relations.

AWACS PLANES ARRIVE; GHAZALAH MAKES STATEMENT

NC151318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1303 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- At 1200 today two U.S. early warning AWACS planes entered Egyptian airspace and immediately started observation and warning operations. Air Brig Gen Ahmad Nasr, commander of Cairo West airbase, said the two planes were expected to land at the base at midnight or early Friday.

He added that the two planes took off from a U.S. base in Oklahoma and that the flight to Egypt lasted 11 hours. He said the planes refuelled in air and each plane has a crew of six. The MENA military editor has learned that a U.S. transport plane will arrive in Cairo today carrying about 50 technicians to operate the instruments aboard the two planes.

Ghazalah Statement

NC151140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1127 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has said the two AWACS planes to arrive in Egypt today will be watching the northern, western and southern borders within the framework of agreements between Egypt and the United States concerning joint training that will start in November.

In a statement to reporters after today's Cabinet meeting, he said that Egypt has not bought these two planes and that there was no connection between this and the AWACS planes deal with Saudi Arabia.

Abu Ghazalah denied the presence of any Egyptian forces in Sudan and said he has previously stated that Egypt has provided fraternal Sudan with several Egyptian experts for training Sudanese forces and has supplied it with arms. I have never said there were Egyptian forces in Sudan. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met for 1 hour with Abu Ghazalah after the Cabinet meeting.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 15 OCT CABINET MEETING

NC151205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1124 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- Muhammad Haqqi, chief of the information authority and the official spokesman, said after the Cabinet meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, that the meeting started by observing 1 minute of silence for the late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

He said the president and prime minister, Husni Mubarak, called for following up points contained in his speech yesterday. According to the official spokesman, Husni Mubarak declared that there is no change in Egypt's foreign policy, and he called for providing an exceptional pension for those martyred for the sake of the people in the assassination of the late leader.

Muhammad Haqqi said that with regard to the armed forces, the president praised their role and said: We are proud of them. It is true that there was a traitor, but the armed forces and the police rose to their responsibility.

Haqqi added that there will be no change in the functions of the ministries and that the president called for a rejuvenation of the economy and for relieving the sufferings of the people. He also called upon everyone and every state official to measure up to his responsibility and said: We should forget personal hatreds and concentrate on the public interest.

SOVIET SYRIAN RESIDENCE BLOWN UP; DEATHS CLAIMED

NC152345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM says in Friday's edition that the palace where Soviet experts in Syria reside, situated between Damascus and Aleppo, has been blown up and a large number of experts killed. The paper adds that the Syrian authorities quickly transported the dead and the wounded directly to Moscow.

WEIZMAN MEETS MUBARAK, MAKES STATEMENT

NC151032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- This morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received former Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at At-Tahirah Palace.

After the meeting, which lasted 75 minutes, Weizman made a statement in which he said his meeting with President Mubarak made him more certain than ever that Egyptian-Israeli relations will continue to enjoy stability. He expressed his full conviction on this point.

He added: President Mubarak has informed me, as he had informed Mr Begin, that everything will continue as before and that there is no cause for anxiety or for fear of changes taking place after 25 April. On the contrary, matters will tend to be more normal than they are now.

Answering a question by MENA about the reported Israeli intention to accept the proposals of U.S. Middle East Envoy Sol Linowitz, Weizman pointed out that he cannot speak for the government as he is not a member of it. However, he expressed his view on the possibility of finding a way for completing the autonomy. Weizman affirmed that the Egyptian and Israeli sides will reach a solution on this and will work for completing what the late leader Anwar as-Sadat started. Weizman concluded his statement by praising President Husni Mubarak, whom he described as a practical and strong man, active and capable of providing the Egyptian people with sound leadership.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK ADDRESS TO ARMED FORCES

NC142318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Statement by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, to the Egyptian Armed Forces -- read by announcer]

[Text] To all the officers and soldiers, shields of Egypt: Egypt existed in the past and it will continue to exist at present and in the future. Defenders of the sacred soil: Our soil is our honor.

Heroes of the immortal October battle: Egypt's immortality is the immortality of the martyrs who offered their souls in redemption and with audacity and the immortality of every extraordinary heroic act which raises the heads of peoples, enhances their dignity and records the most glorious and most illustrious pages in the annals of their history and which shall perpetually be a torch for all generations and a shining honor for the children and granchildren.

I wanted to speak to you today after the people's order was issued to me to undertake the trust of the responsibility at this decisive phase of our present time, after we had lost the master of the decision and the father of the heroes, the late martyr President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the supreme commander. You have always been his pride and glory, because you are the pride and glory of Egypt.

I am speaking to you to affirm to you that all the sons of the people are looking to you with admiration and pride. They are placing their complete confidence in each one of you. You are the victorious banners of the people; you are the honorable fighters in the most honorable battles; you are the firm strongholds against any threats; you are the example in the arenas of men -- the arenas of sacrifices of blood and lives in the most honorable struggle for the sake of every man, woman and child on the land of our dear Egypt.

With daring hearts you have fought the fiercest battle and have achieved the most magnificent military miracle in the October epic as admitted by the greatest military experts in the entire world. Your blood and heroism have achieved the message of peace under the leadership of the great martyr of Egypt, the hero of war and the hero of peace.

In a few months, that is in the coming April, the flag of Egypt will be raised over the last inch of the liberated land and Egyptian sovereignty will be complete over every handful of our soil.

If the hopes of all of us had been that all of us should be round the martyr leader as he raises the flag of Egypt over all the Sinai, our consolation is that his sons and the heroes of his brave army are the ones who are raising the flag of freedom, liberation and sovereignty, with blood and sacrifice, in salutation for the soul of the leader of the liberation epic and the peace epic with the bravery of the decision and the support of the millions of the world peoples.

I tell you that the fighter in the army of fighters is the one who always fights to triumph in war and to defend peace. The responsibility of the Egyptian Armed Forces is a leading historic one that protects the land of Egypt and answers every call for the protection of any Arab land. This responsibility will be imposed on you in this phase more than any phase in the past. You must always be on the level of Egypt in performing its historic message. I am confident in the awareness of every one of you of this responsibility and of your mastery of the most sophisticated arms that is available to the daring army of Egypt.

I salute you with the salutation of a fighter who had participated with you in the epic of victory and who harbors in his heart the greatest appreciation for every fighter in the great army of Egypt with its martyrs and heroes. Long live Egypt.

BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN STATEMENT

NC141927 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has commented on the European Community [EC] statement regarding assistance for Egypt and contribution to the search for a Middle East settlement. He said that the Arab Republic of Egypt, which had supported the European initiative, supports any European move aimed at helping the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights and promoting a peaceful settlement for the Middle East crisis.

He added that Egypt hopes that the EC states will shift from the stage of making decisions to the stage of actual implementation of these decisions.

He said that the European states can participate in the multinational force between Egypt and Israel — the force set up to keep the peace in the area after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April.

Dr Ghali emphasized that Egypt welcomes Europe's interest in solving the Middle East problem and in supporting Egypt in various fields.

ABU GHAZALAH DISCUSSES AS-SADAT INVESTIGATION

NC130730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has said that the military prosecution is currently questioning every person connected with the assassination of the late martyr President Anwar as-Sadat.

In a statement published today in the newspaper MAY, Abu Ghazalah added that the military prosecution is split in three investigating groups. The first is investigating the criminal aspect with the assassins, the second investigating how the three accused joined the unit of officer Khalid al-Islambuli and the third investigating the security measures in the area.

He said that the objective of this investigation is to arrive at the facts and identify any shortcomings in the security measures in order to fill the gaps.

Abu Ghazalah said that the results of the investigations will be made public in full after they have been concluded.

FIVE PARTICIPANTS IN ASYUT INCIDENTS ARRESTED

NC130812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the security forces have arrested two criminal fugitives who took part in the recent incidents in Asyut. They are: Tariq 'Abd al-Mawjud Ibrahim az-Zumr and 'Abbud 'Abd al-Latif az-Zumr.

Early this morning, the security men set up several traps which resulted in capturing the fugitives in a cell near the academy of arts in the Al-Ahram area.

The Interior Ministry yesterday issued a statement urging the cooperation of the citizens in arresting the five fugitives, including the two arrested today.

More on Arrests

NC130854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the state security criminal investigation officials have arrested the other three fugitives of the five who took part in the recent Asyut incidents. The three are: Najih Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Abu al-'Ala Madi Abi al-'Ala and Muhyi ad-Din Ahmad 'Isa. They were arrested in the Al-Ahram area.

Hence, the state security officials have succeeded in arresting the five fugitives in a matter of hours since the order for their arrest was issued.

Isma'il Statement on Arrests

NC131325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1233 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il has said that at dawn today security men arrested five terrorists, including Tariq 'Abd al-Mawjud Ibrahim az-Zumur and 'Abbud 'Abd al-Latif az-Zumur, whose names were announced by the Interior Ministry yesterday.

A statement released by the Interior Ministry today said that the three others who were arrested were their assistants and that in the interest of the investigations their names will be released later.

The statement said that the state security officials received information 2 days ago about the whereabouts of the two fugitives in Al-Jizah and that fighting broke out and gunfire was exchanged between the security men and the fugitives. As a result, two officers were wounded, one soldier was wounded superficially and one of the arrested accused was wounded, all of whom were moved to a hospital.

LIBERAL PARTY SUPPORTS MUBARAK'S NOMINATION

NC111917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- The Socialist Liberal Party issued a statement today supporting the nomination of Muhammad Husni Mubarak for president and denouncing the attack on the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The following is the text of the statement:

The Liberal Party expresses deep sorrow and sadness over the martyrdom of the late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat -- president of Egypt and head of the Egyptian family. It strongly denounces the criminal attack and condemns assassination, which it considers an unpardonable crime against the homeland.

The Liberal Party declares that the noble Egyptian people's march will not stop for one moment but will continue with resolve and determination under President-Designate Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the basis of the 15 May principles and the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's program on the road to freedom, democracy, peace, constitutional legality and the supremacy of the law.

The Liberal Party supports the nomination of Muhammad Husni Mubarak for president at this delicate stage in the history of the homeland and urges the Egyptian people to stand in one line behind his wise principles in order to achieve the supreme interest of the homeland and the citizens.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPORTS MUBARAK

NC112306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- The Socialist Labor Party has announced its support for the nomination of Muhammad Husni Mubarak for president to succeed the late President Anwar as-Sadat. The party urged all its members to go to the polls and cast their votes in support of this nomination, asserting that the people are called upon more than ever before to stand in one line behind a national leadership which, with God's help, will achieve Egypt's national objectives. The following is the text of the statement issued by the Socialist Labor Party tonight:

Throughout its history Egypt has been privileged by the unity of its people -- a unity that has been maintained in difficult circumstances. Yesterday we bade farewell to a president and a leader who lived and died for the sake of Egypt. We are all called upon to cast our votes in favor of the nomination of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who has been chosen by the People's Assembly to shoulder responsiblity as the next president.

It is our duty to call upon our party members and all the people to go to the polls to cast their votes in support of this nomination. The people are called upon more than ever before to stand in one line behind a national leadership which will achieve, with God's help, the national objective.

Our stand stems from the national interest, which must rise above any differences of opinion. We implore God to protect Egypt against any evil and to inspire every Egyptian to rise to the level of responsibility so that we may preserve our national unity and achieve progress and prosperity for our country.

MUBARAK TO COMPLETE AS-SADAT OCTOBER WAR MEMOIRS

NC120539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0025 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- In its edition that is to appear tomorrow, Monday, the newspaper MAY publishes the last installment of the memoirs written by the departed President Anwar as-Sadat on the secrets of the glorious October war.

The paper says that in view of the treacherous assassination of the hero of the October war, presidential candidate Husni Mubarak has agreed to assume the task of completing these memoirs and to write them for the newspaper. In its next edition, the newspaper will publish the first installment to be written by Mubarak. The departed president had said: Husni Mubarak was able to promote the Egyptian Air Force a great deal. He raised it from the ground to the sky.

In the installment that the newspaper publishes tomorrow, martyr Anwar as-Sadat reveals a great secret for the first time, namely that he made the October decision 21 days after the 5 June 1967 calamity. However, As-Sadat had deferred answering the question as to how and why this decision was made to the next installment, which now cannot possibly materialize because of his assassination.

Martyr As-Sadat narrates in this installment of his memoirs how the news of the destruction of all our planes on 5 June had a stunning effect on him and the attitudes of 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amr and President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir at the time. When As-Sadat learned that the battle had started, he went to the general command where he spent some time and then returned to his house. He adds that he contacted 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amr from his house and 'Amr told him that Al-'Arish had fallen. As-Sadat says: That was the last contact between us -- when I hung up the telephone on the evening of 5 June 1967.

MONTE CARLO RADIO INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

JN121820 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Cairo Antoine Abu Samra interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the U.S.-Egyptian policy to pursue the same course as under the late president or are there any changes or modifications and in what direction?

[Answer] It is clear that the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig have one single significance: The U.S. support for Egypt's consistent policy will not change as a result of the death of late leader Anwar as-Sadat. Also, there is no doubt that the political, economic and military aid is to be continued, if not increased. This is the change that has taken place following the death of late President as-Sadat.

[Question] When Husni Mubarak returned from his recent visit to Washington, it was said that the talks to supply Egypt and Sudan with arms would resume in Cairo or would be completed in Cairo by a high-ranking U.S. personality or by a top U.S. official. Can we consider Alexander Haig as the top official or the high-ranking U.S. personality who followed up these talks?

[Answer] Undoubtedly Alexander Haig has followed up these talks, but there is a high-level military delegation which will hold intensive talks at the end of this week to complete the talks initiated by Husni Mubarak during his recent visit to Washington.

[Question] Following the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, there was for a short while some kind of a very, very dim hope of improving relations with Libya or freezing the dispute between Egypt and Libya, but the language of escalation continued between the two countries particularly on the part of Libya and Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, who is in Libya. How could Egypt reply to this, and what would Egypt's stand be if Sudan is attacked?

[Answer] Let us divide this topic into two parts. First, as far as Libya is concerned, I believe that the level reached by Libya following President as-Sadat's assassination does not deserve a reply from the humanitarian, ethical and political point of view. As for Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, as we know, since he resigned his post as an ambassador, he lost his standing as a former officer in the Egyptian Armed Forces. He also lost his nationalism when he abandoned his post and position. He also deserves no reply from us because he is being tried in absentia by an Egyptian court.

[Question] In a statement yesteday to a French magazine, Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili mentioned four or five demands to be met or else there would be some kind of warning regarding the referendum on appointing the president of the republic. How do you regard this warning?

[Answer] Sa'd ash-Shadhili can say whatever he wants, for he has been paid for something he has not done and will never be able to do. Let him earn his living.

[Question] The talk about the problem between Cairo and Libya raises, of course, the question of the situation in Sudan. If Sudan is attacked, what would Cairo do?

[Answer] This is indeed the second part of your previous question about Sudan. We have frequently said, and we repeat now more strongly and firmly than ever, that any encroachment upon Sudan and upon Sudan's security would be confronted by both Egypt and Sudan. We in Egypt are linked with Sudan by a joint defense pact and by the same fate, the same future, the same present and the same past. We will not allow any devil to tamper with Sudan's security. We would implement our commitments to Sudan as stipulated in the joint defense pact.

[Question] Could Cairo's reaction reach the point of war?

[Answer] If Sudan and Sudan's borders are attacked, then the Egyptian Army will stand directly at the side of the Sudanese Army.

[Question] Naturally, during your talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, several issues were discussed. Of course, the issue of Sudan and all possible developments was included. My question is: Was the issue of the states that may form the strategy against the tide of Soviet expansion in the region also discussed? It is possible to confront the Soviet expansion without the participation of moderate states in the region?

[Answer] There is strategic conformity between Egypt's strategy and U.S. strategy regarding foreign intervention in the region. We are linked with the Arab states, regardless of their stands after the Camp David process, within the collective Arab security charter. If these states see that they are being subjected to an aggression that calls for military aid from Egypt, then Egypt will remain the lofty state, the mother state for the Arab states. Emanating from this, we see that facing the Soviet expansion and facing foreign threats requires that all these efforts be concerted in the region. We also see that the moderate states have a major role to play, and hence Egypt has persistently asked the United States to supply Saudi Arabia with the AWACS aircraft. This deal is not only a strategic need of Saudi Arabia but also constitutes a symbol of U.S. support for the moderate states in the region.

[Question] Is there hope that this strategy of confronting Soviet expansion would also include the moderate Arab states in the region [words indistinct]?

[Answer] This is exactly what I mean. There is a need for cooperation between the moderate states in the region with both the United States and Egypt because there exists strategic confromity among these states regarding the confrontation of foreign threats.

ASH-SHADHILI INTERVIEW WITH DER SPIEGEL

DW121217 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Sep 81 p 151

[Interview with former Egyptian chief of staff, Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, no place, date or name of interviewer given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: General ash-Shadhili, your "organization for the liberation of Egypt" has accepted responsibility for the assassination of President as-Sadat -- as did many other organizations. Did you order your people to kill As-Sadat?

Ash-Shadhili: We are most happy that several organizations stated that they had shot As-Sadat. That is evidence that As-Sadat was hated by many people. The people quarrel about the honor of having killed him!

SPIEGEL: Did you or did you not give the order?

Ash-Shadhili: It does not matter who gave the order. Read our Communique Number 1, where we have said clearly that it is the task of the Egyptian opposition to murder As-Sadat. We consider his liquidation a first step toward the elimination of the As-Sadat system.

SPIEGEL: As-Sadat's probable successor Mubarak stated already that he will continue the policy of his predecessor. What has been changed by the death of As-Sadat?

Ash-Shadhili: We have already told Mubarak officially that he cannot be held responsible for all foul deeds and criminal actions of As-Sadat. We have, therefore, offered him to cooperate with us so that Egypt will be eventually able to return to the bosom of the Arab nation.

SPIEGEL: And what must Mubarak do to make you cooperate with him?

Ash-Shadhili: We have three demands: Release of all political prisoners from As-Sadat's time; immediate lifting of the emergency situation; elimination of As-Sadat's repressive laws, particularly the medieval law muzzling journalists, authors and lawyers.

SPIEGEL: And you believe that Mubarak is the man to fulfill these demands?

Ash-Shadhili: At any rate Mubarak is not as mean and evil as As-Sadat. He is a friend and war comrade of mine of the 1973 October war, where we had excellent military cooperation and where we won our vicories over the Israelis.

SPIEGEL: As-Sadat held you responsible that the Israelis managed in the October war to break through to the west bank of the Suez Canal and succeeded to encircle the Egyptian 3rd Army...

Ash-Shadhili: Stop, stop, there are historic realities which cannot be eliminated by As-Sadat or DER SPIEGEL. There were no personal reasons for my quarrel with As-Sadat, the reasons were purely political. As-Sadat had no character. Politically we jumped from the left to the right and from the right to the left. He had no color, he was a miserable traitor.

SPIEGEL: Would you annul the Camp David agreement if you came to power?

Ash-Shadhili: I am a democrat and not a dictator. The Egyptian people must also have an opportunity to utter their opinion like the ruling people. If the people could really express what they think of Camp David and its consequences, they would reject the Camp David agreement.

SPIEGEL: After all, some 99.95 percent of the people decided in a plebiscite in favor of the Camp David agreement.

Ash-Shadhili: Great God, does a 99 percent agreement exist? Even if God came down to earth to have us -- the faithful -- vote on him, he would never achieve that figure.

SPIEGEL: So you would organize a new plebiscite on Camp David?

Ash-Shadhili: I am personally against the agreement and its consequences. But if the free and democratic Egyptian people supported the Camp David agreement, Egypt would have the duty and the right to stick with the agreements. In such a case I would accept the will of the majority of the people.

ASH-SHADHILI INTERVIEWED BY PARS CORRESPONDENT

GF111722 Tehran PARS in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, October 11 (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- Opposition to the pro-U.S. Egyptian regime led by the Egyptian National Front will boycott the forthcoming elections in Egypt.

General Ash-Shadhili, the leader of the National Front of Egypt, in an exclusive interview with PARS reporter in Algeria, referring to the uprising of the people of Egypt in the wake of As-Sadat's assassination, said that the regime ruling in Egypt ought to know that establishing martial law in Egypt will not stop the Egyptian people from rising. Rather, their wrath and agitation against the ruling clique would still continue.

Regarding the future meeting of Husni Mubarak with Reagan, Ash-Shadhili said that Mubarak would fully comply with the Camp David treaty. He then stated: "We opposed the regime of As-Sadat; we will also oppose the U.S. aligned regime of Husni Mubarak."

In conclusion, he agreed that a military coup in Egypt was quite probable.

Meanwhile the National Front of Egypt declared in a statement that it would boycott the Egyptian presidential elections due to be conducted next Tuesday and denounced it as a trick to perpetuate As-Sadat's policy.

ASH-SHADHILI TO BROADCAST OVER LIBYAN AIRWAVES

NC112355 Paris AFP in English 2326 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Gen ash-Shadhili said Libyan authorities have granted him independent broadcasting time on radio Tripoli's international airwaves to avoid confusion between Libya's opinions and those of his front. Starting at 2030 GMT, the front's broadcasters began calling themselves "the Egyptian Arab Radio."

ASH-SHADHILI DISCUSSES SAUDI PEACE PLAN

NC111943 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, exiled leader of the Egyptian opposition, said today that the Middle East peace plan put forward last August by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz "includes several positive elements and could form a basis for a radical settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict."

Gen ash-Shadhili, who is based in Tripoli, said in a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Paris that "these proposals are positive, although they are not acceptable to a large number of progressive forces in the Arab world."

On August 7 Crown Prince Fahd put forward a seven-point peace plan that included Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the creation of a Palestinian state, and recognition of the right of all countries in the region to live in peace.

NIXON ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR TUNIS 14 OCT

JN141614 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Amman, 14 Oct (PETRA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon left Amman for Tunis this afternoon following a 24-hour visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan. His majesty the king received Mr Nixon last night at Al-Hummar Palace during which he conducted a comprehensive review of the political situation and recent developments in the area. Current international issues were also discussed.

The former U.S. president was seen off by chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi; Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Foriegn Minister Marwan al-Qasim; and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

KING ATTENDS ARMY CELEBRATION, EXERCISE

JN151902 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today patronized the celebrations of the 3d Royal Armored Division on its 12th anniversary. At the beginning of the celebrations, the commander of the division made a speech in which he thanked the supreme commander for his patronizing the celebrations. He also spoke on the history of the division and its development in human and armaments fields as one of our army formations. Then a shooting competition among the division's units was carried out using various weapons. The division's chief of staff gave a briefing on a live-fire exercise performed by one of the division's formations with the participation of the Royal Air Force. The exercise contained advancing and attack operations in which the participants showed a high standard of combat ability.

At the end of the celebrations, his majesty the supreme commander distributed prizes and cups among the winning units. The celebrations were attended by staff Lt Gen Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; his majesty's military secretary; the chief of the army staff; and a number of senior army officers.

ARAB DOCTORS URGE BOYCOTT OF U.S. GOODS

JN141225 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman, 13 Oct (J.T.) -- Arab doctors started their annual congress here today with a call for the boycott of American products and a condemnation of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel.

Addressing the opening session of the 19th pan-Arab Medical Congress, held for the first time here, Dr Hasan Khurays, the assistant secretary general of the Arab Medical Union, condemned the "flagrant American support of the Zionist enemy, which culminated in the announced strategic alliance between the United States and the occupation government."

He said the union's Executive Council, meeting here until dawn today, had decided to ask "all Arab medical associations to boycott the United States at all levels."

The boycott would include medicines and medical equipment, according to conference sources, who said the Executive Council had formed a committee to "study alternatives to medicines manufactured in the United States."

The congress was opened by His Majesty King Husayn who said scientific achievement "is no less significant than achieving victory in the battlefield."

'Arafat's Brother's Statement

JN151021 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Oct 81 p 24

[Excerpt] Amman -- Dr Fathi 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Doctors and Pharmacists Federation, chairman of the Palestinian Red Cross Society and assistant secretary general of the Arab Doctors Federation, has praised His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stands in support of the Palestinian people's just struggle to liberate their usurped territories.

In a statement to PETRA, he added: I and the Arab delegations participating in the 19th Arab doctors conference had the honor of meeting with His Majesty King Husayn. On behalf of the federation -- which comprises 12,000 Palestinian doctors and pharmacists -- I thanked his majesty for dispatching a special Jordanian medical team to attend to the wounds of the Palestinian-Lebanese people following the Israeli raid that destroyed part of Al-Fakihani quarter in Beirut and the recent Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon.

Dr 'Arafat said: I proposed to his majesty King Husayn to kindly agree to the opening of a Palestinian red cross center in Amman. His majesty responded positively.

Dr 'Arafat praised the lofty level of Jordanian-Palestinian relations, saying that the Jordanian and Palestinian people are one and that Jordanian and Palestinian blood flowed together in defense of the pure Palestinian soil in the heroic, dignified and honorable battles waged by the heroes of our single Jordanian-Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy.

He added that the Jordanian-Palestinian people are effectively contributing not only to liberating our occupied territories but also to unifying our entire Arab nation in our big homeland.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION WORKING UNDERGROUND

JN151041 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Oct 81 pp 24, 21

[Cairo dispatch]

[Excerpts] Following the violent blow dealt by former President Anwar as-Sadat to broad sectors of religious and political leaders under the pretext of preserving national unity, the opposition groups have now resorted to underground activity.

The Islamic forces in the back ranks have begun to assemble in small units guided by two main objectives. To look after detainees' families to ensure them a continued appropriate standard of living and to deal with any problem that might arise as a result of the authorities' practices.

The Marxists have also resorted to underground cells which can be put to use on the regional and international levels. The free Marxists are fully cooperating and coordinating with the Egyptian Communist headquarters in Paris. Furthermore, clandestine contacts are underway between Marxist leaders and religious leaders in an attempt to establish an underground movement against the government control of political activity -- control that was confirmed by the recent September blow.

It is worth mentioning that Egyptian officials without exception view these developments with apprehension, particularly since the government's oppressive measures will only render the religious groups more committed to their principles and more determined to continue their struggle.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EGYPT, U.S. GOALS, MOVES

ATH-THAWRAH on Egypt

JN140855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Will of the People Cannot Be Forged," ATH-THAWRAH says: The token referendum conducted by As-Sadat's lackeys in the regime of treason and capitulation yesterday is an exposed theatrical farce and deception that fools no one. Through this forged referendum, they want to entrench themselves as tools to implement imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Arab people in Egypt and the entire Arab region.

Whatever the outcome of this forged referendum, which our Arab people in Egypt announced they would boycott, any observer knows that the Arab people in Egypt passed sentence on the entire Egyptian regime -- as a course, policy and tool -- when they ended As-Sadat as a prelude to the overthrow of the entire regime. By choosing to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps and by his treasonous and capitulatory policy hostile to the people, the leaders of the regime have placed themselves in the trench opposed to the masses, thus deserving the categorical determination of these masses to continue the firm struggle to topple them.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the loudly declaimed referendum is a democratic facade to perpetuate the regime despite the people's will. It convinces nobody. What sort of a referendum is this that is held in the shadow of a state of emergency, police practices and orders to the police and security forces on the day of the referendum to open fire on any suspect without warning? This is in addition to the escalating bloody clashes between the nationalist forces and the regime's security forces in Asyut, Cairo, Alexandria and other Egyptian towns; the U.S. military pressures to influence and intimidate the Egyptian people by intensifying U.S. military presence in Egyptian bases and ports and the Mediterranean coast; the accompanying threats to the people and statements that the U.S. Administration intends to support the present regime with arms, equipment and even with forces; and the exposure of the presence of a Zionist intelligence team assisting the regime in its operations to suppress and crush the nationalist movement and watch the regime's steps and steer them in accordance with the imperialist-Zionist scheme to complete the invasion of Egypt and impose total hegemony on it.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: These facts answer some questions being raised on the objectives of the Egyptian regime from expediting the token referendum at the instructions of the U.S. intelligence apparatus and as part of Washington's feverish attempts to contain events in Egypt and save the Camp David accords from collapse.

However, the fact that the U.S. Administration is ignoring and trying a circumvention is that the death of As-Sadat, who saw only with imperialism's eyes and heard only with Zionism's ears, has robbed imperialism not only of a basic wager but of an agent as well. The coming days will confirm this fact through the upheaval of our Arab masses in Egypt to topple the hirelings of America and Israel and through the Arab homeland's repulsion of America's machinations and the Arab masses' determination to rout these schemes and defeat their agent tools.

AL-BA'TH Accuses U.S.

JN141058 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (SANA) -- The newspaper AL-BA'TH has accused the U.S. Administration of exploiting the new situation in Egypt to the maximum, of encouraging As-Sadat's successors to escalate their hostility to the Egyptian masses and the Arab nation, and of violently suppressing the patriotic and nationalist movement by totally subjecting Egypt and placing it under U.S. domination.

It affirmed that the White House politician's aim behind this escalation is not only to strike at Libya but also at the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. It said that Washington would like very much to achieve this objective following the severe blow dealt to Camp David following As-Sadat's death. Washington's decision to expand military maneuvers it plans with its allies in the area on 19 October -- maneuvers codenamed "Bright Star" -- are aimed at demonstrating U.S. strength and terrorizing and intimidating the Arabs. The maneuvers also reflect Washington's anxiety and fear of the growing strength of the Arab rejection of its aggressive policy and, therefore, its desire to encourage certain Arab regimes that are reluctant and shy about declaring their support for Camp David policy.

The paper went on: If we link the expansion of these maneuvers with Haig's talk in Cairo, the fact that a large U.S. military and political delegation has gone to Khartoum, and the escalation of the hostile U.S. campaign against the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with the fact that Washington has revealed a specific U.S. policy for the protection of its interest in the area -- if we link all these things together, we would find that the United States is preparing for an act of aggression in the area aimed at supporting and reassuring the agent regimes that are likely to enter the Camp David fold.

Concluding, the paper called on all Arabs and particularly the Arab patriotic and nationalist forces to alert their forces and to place all their available resources in the service of confronting these dangers and to bring about the downfall of the remnants of the symbols of subservience.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Policy

JN150839 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Under the Spotlight" column, ATH-THAWRAH says: It is impossible for the U.S. Administration to allow an incident as significant as As-Sadat's execution to pass without attempting to exploit it to serve its aggressive schemes in the Arab region. True, As-Sadat was an obedient tool easily manipulated by the U.S. Administration. However, it is also true that this administration could not tie up all its interests with As-Sadat since it is unthinkable for such interests to end with the demise of one man, even though this man watched over and guarded those interests with total loyalty and sincerity.

The paper notes that the current U.S. moves lie in two complementary directions. The United States is concentrating fleets and destroyers in the region and putting its bases in the vicinity and Rapid Deployment Forces on full alert. This constitutes the first steps by which it is attempting to flex its muscles and brandish its strength, demonstrating its readiness to intervene as necessary.

The second step is graver and more effective both in the short and long term. It is manifested in diplomatic and political moves in various fields in order to extend a bridge between the regime of As-Sadat's successor and some Arabs, thus intimating that As-Sadat -- who betrayed the Arabs and their interests and signed a peace treaty with Israel -- is dead, so what is his successor's offense?

ATH-THAWRAH affirms that this second move constitutes danger itself, since the United States wants those Arabs to extend their hands to As-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, and open a new page of relations. At the same time, it would be all right for matters to follow their previous course -- continuing the normalization process, the autonomy talks and all As-Sadat's previous commitments to Israel. Thus, the United States wants to achieve in Mubarak's era what it failed to achieve in As-Sadat's -- procuring new Arab As-Sadats qualified to invest the Camp David accords with Arab legitimacy.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Maneuvers

JN150807 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Military Maneuvers or Preparations for New Aggression," ATH-THAWRAH says: The United States is greatly intensifying its aggressive military preparations in the region and concentrating its aggressive efforts in two main directions:

First, the United States is bolstering agent regimes with large shipments of weapons and equipment, particularly weapons used to suppress and strike at national movements and to tighten police control. Examples are the speedy arms shipments by the Washington government to the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes, Qabus' regime in Oman and Siad Barre's regime in Somalia.

The second direction manifests itself in the swift moves to bolster the U.S. military presence and conduct U.S. military maneuvers in the region on the pretext that these forces will participate in maneuvers with Egyptian and Sudanese forces.

U.S. papers disclosed one aspect of the aims of these maneuvers when they cited U.S. officials as saying that a U.S. decision has been adopted to expand military maneuvers in the region adjacent to the borders with Libya and to use these maneuvers as an exercise for an invasion of Libya.

The paper affirms that following As-Sadat's demise and the escalation of the masses' uprising in Egypt, thus a threat to uproot the regime of treason and capitulation, the U.S. Administration found itself face to face with a new reality necessitating expeditious moves to bolster the agents and assure tham that the United States will not desert them and that it is ready to use force to protect them should the need arise. Indeed, stimulating these agents became an urgent mission of U.S. policy to ensure implementation of its aggressive strategy in the region. Furthermore, declaring direct U.S. protection for these agents means, in return, expanding the U.S. military presence and U.S. military missions, thus tightening U.S. hegemony over these states, particularly over the centers close to areas where acts of aggression will be carried out.

The escalating threats by Numayri's regime against the Jamahiriyah and the announced dispatch of forces and arms from the Egyptian regime to Sudan constitute a portion of the preparations for a new U.S. aggression.

The paper concludes: Such facts behoove the Arab nation to exercise the highest degree of vigilance, alertness and caution toward the threats posed by aggressive U.S. moves and to take serious steps to meet the requirements for confronting and aborting these schemes.

At the same time, the Arab nation must bolster its effective struggle of solidarity with the masses of our struggling Arab people in Egypt and Sudan to overthrow the agent and treasonous regimes. Indeed, this is a pan-Arab duty that constitutes a basic factor in confronting and aborting the U.S. aggressive onslaught.

ANTI-EGYPT RADIO COMMENTS ON MUBARAK'S REGIME

JN092107 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Station talk]

[Text] Good evening. What took place on 6 October 1981 in Egypt actually began on 18 and 19 January 1977. What took place yesterday in Asyut, and will take place everywhere in Egypt, marks the beginning of the people's revolution against the traitors.

What happened on 6 October enabled the Egyptian people to wipe out 11 years of shame. We tell all the traitors in Egypt: What happened is a lesson you must heed. Any step you take to assert your existence will be high treason against Egypt. Everyone must know that the Egyptian people, who are known to be kind-hearted, have succeeded in doing the impossible. I believe you have seen the impossible on 6 October. Egyptians abroad are able to hold their heads high after the death of the traitor. The heroes who rid Egypt of the big traitor can very soon, God willing, rid it of the small traitors.

We draw the attention of all traitors that no matter what U.S. intelligence does to investigate how the death sentence was carried out on As-Sadat despite strict security measures, and no matter how many committees from the so-called People's Assembly investigate the death of the traitor, the result is obvious to the whole world. The death sentence on As-Sadat was issued by 99.9 percent of the Egyptian people. This percentage will issue the same sentence on every traitor to Egypt.

We draw the attention of all traitors to the fact that the Egyptian people do not approve of the election of As-Sadat's heir apparent; first, because his position is illegal and unconstitutional; and second, because of the unconstitutional position of the members who elected him. He who owns nothing can give nothing.

Down with treason and long live Egypt free, brave and noble. Let the traitors go for the sake of Arab Egypt.

Warns Mubarak

JN092128 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Station talk]

[Text] Brothers in Egypt, in his statement to the people, Husni Mubarak said he will follow As-Sadat's line -- the line of democracy, prosperity and supremacy of the law. Was As-Sadat's line, indeed, the line of democracy, supremacy of the law and prosperity?

Husni Mubarak has begun his administration with lies in the As-Sadat manner. If his beginning is like As-Sadat's, then his end will be no better than As-Sadat's. It is obvious that Husni Mubarak did not completely comprehend what really happened in Egypt. The bullets the sons of Egypt directed at As-Sadat were not just aimed at As-Sadat's body, but essentially at his policy and line, which Mubarak said he will follow.

The bullets were fired to kill As-Sadat and his alleged prosperity, bogus democracy and formal supremacy of the law. Egypt's bullets were aimed at killing As-Sadat, body and ideology.

Husni Mubarak did not comprehend this. If he did, he would not have said what he did. Thus, Mubarak is following As-Sadat's course, according to his statement yesterday. But, it was not the course of democracy, prosperity and supremacy of the law, as he said, but the course of subservience and pro-Zionism. It is definitely not the course of the Egyptian Arab people, who now know their way and will continue to the end, regardless of sacrifices and despite attempts at distortions.

'VOICE OF ARAB EGYPT' ON ANTIREGIME GROUP

JN132129 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1954 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers, the Egyptian liberation organization that claimed responsibility for the execution of As-Sadat stressed that it had carried out many operations against the regime since 1975 but had not disclosed them for security reasons, although Egyptian authorities had disclosed some of those operations in typical fashion.

In its second statement to the media, the organization said its plan was not only to kill As-Sadat but also to end his black regime, something that will be done on a fixed date previously determined.

The organization added that the ruling clique in Egypt and its agents are trying to hide the reality of the popular confrontation being carried out by the armed forces, the police and the armed popular bases. The ruling clique is trying to convince the world of its lies and falsehoods by claiming that the fierce popular onslaught against it is being launched by religious groups. The clique even claims that this popular onslaught is nothing more than individual acts of revenge. The clique's objective is to show itself before its U.S. and Israeli overlords as very strong and cohesive so they will continue to support it and carry out the march of treason, shame and disgrace, which was started by the head of the clique who fell by the free will of our people.

The organization identified itself as an organization rising from the suffering of the Egyptian citizen in order to prove that the assassination of As-Sadat was not a decision made in a day's or month's time. The organization explained that As-Sadat's assassination was a well-studied plan and had to be carried out at a fixed time. The plan was set 3 years ago when it was determined that it would be carried out on 26 January 1981 during the celebration marking police day. The plan was postponed then for fear of harming the lives of honorable police officers at the ceremony.

The plan was then rescheduled for 6 October for numerous reasons, mainly that the execution of the traitor must take place on the same day he was nominated for the presidency to succeed the man he had disavowed, namely President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Another reason for carrying out the execution on 6 October is the date of As-Sadat's trip of disgrace and treason to perform Al-Adha feast prayers in Jerusalem and to kiss the hands and feet of his Israeli overlords.

Our plan was not to kill As-Sadat only, but also to end this black era in Egypt's history. We pray to almighty God to grant us success in completing and implementing this task on its previously fixed date.

The organization denied any contacts or links with any political side, organization, front or religious current outside Egypt. The organization said that it is operating within Egypt and that its command is located in the midst of the battle.

COMMITTEE AGAINST 'TERRORISM' IN IRAQ FORMED

JN131452 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Oct (SANA) -- The formation of an international committee against terrorism and for human rights in Iraq has been officially proclaimed here. It is headed by (Robert Mondragan), deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the French National Assembly, with many European and international figures as members.

At a press conference yesterday on the French National Assembly premises, the representative of the Iraqi opposition reviewed the current state of affairs in Iraq, saying that suppression and violence have escalated in an unprecedented manner and that the Iraqi regime is practicing all forms of torture and terrorism, such as mass executions, chemical poisoning and bodily torture of those who oppose the policy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

He added that the stands of the ruling regime in Iraq daily become more and more hostile to Arab national liberation movements. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has consolidated his relations with some reactionary Arab countries. Moreover, Iraq's wish to act as policeman in the Arab Gulf is no longer secret.

The representative of the Iraqi opposition also referred to the Iraqi regime's practices against communists and its execution of Iraqi communists operating within the PLO. On the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said it was waged to cover up Saddam Husayn's domestic policy, which is hostile to the Iraqi people, and to cover up the development of his relations with imperialist countries.

The international committee against terrorism in Iraq issued an appeal yesterday, saying: The campaign of terror is escalating in Iraq. It has reached all classes of people and all political and religious inclinations. Scores of thousands of people -- men, women and children -- are being victimized by the Iraqi intelligence apparatus.

The appeal added: Strong pressures are being brought to bear against the Shi'ite sect, the majority in Iraq. About 50,000 Shi'ites have been expelled to Iran and Shi'ite regions are surrounded by soldiers of the Iraqi regime. The majority of religious men have been jailed or executed.

The objectives of this committee focus on three major points:

1. Condemnation of terrorism, torture and deportation

2. Release of political prisoners in Iraqi jails and restoration of democratic freedom

3. Recognition of and respect for the national (?rights) of the Kurdish people in Iraq

The appeal was signed by many political figures, writers, deputies, artists and university professors and about 300 members of communist, socialist and progressive parties representing world public opinion in France, Italy, Britain, Austria, the United States, the FRG, Canada, Turkey, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Sudan, Spain, Portugal, Venezuela, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia and other states. In Syria, the appeal was signed by Mahmud Hadid, Nadim Qaddur, Dwarish (?Kazfin), 'Umar as-Sabbat, Maurice Salibi and Sa'dallah (?Wanwas); in Egypt, by 'Abd ar-Rahman Khamisi and Samuel (Kashmal); in Palestine, by Zahr al-Katib, Majid Abu Sharar, Musa Sharaf and 'Abdallah Hurani. The appeal was also signed by numerous other Arab and international figures.

KHADDAM CONFERS WITH DFLP DELEGATION 15 OCT

JN151959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, have conferred with the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] headed by Nayif Hawatimah, the front's secretary general. The delegation included Abu Layla and Salih Ra'fat, DFLP Politburo members. The two sides reviewed the overall situation in Egypt and the Arab region following the killing of traitor As-Sadat and the nationalist Egyptian and Arab moves in facing the dubious U.S. moves. They also discussed means of promoting the Arab freedom struggle so as to thwart Camp David and its capitulatory line. The two sides affirmed the importance of strengthening the struggle alliance between steadfast Syria and the Palestinian revolution in order to confront enemy designs.

DAMASCUS CITES NUMAYRI ON ATTACKING LIBYA

JN131427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] In an interview published by AN-NAHAR today, Ja'far Numayri expressed his intention to launch an attack on Libya, adding that he has informed many states' leaders of his readiness to do so. Numayri declared that when he is talking about self-defense against Libya, he means attack and taking the battle to Libya. He stated that the U.S. Government supports him in this concept of defense, adding that he agreed with Haig on expediting the supply of his regime with all the arms and equipment he will need to enable him to implement his goal.

Numayri said Haig promised to give him immediate aid. However, he refused to discuss the quality and kind of arms. He added that the aid is for the purpose of stopping the so-called Libyan invasion whatever the cost.

In his interview with AN-NAHAR, Numayri reaffirmed his complete bias toward the Camp David partners. He also declared that he is against the PLO's leadership of the Palestinians and opposes the Arab Deterent Forces' continuing their duties in Lebanon. In reply to a question on whether he was embarassed by his walking with Begin during As-Sadat's funeral, Numayri denied he felt any embarassment, saying he felt as if he were burying his own body.

ARMY TO FIGHT WITH LIBYA AGAINST AGGRESSION

JN151414 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] It has been learned from a reliable source in Damascus that the Syrian Army has recently taken measures to confront any possible Sudanese-Egyptian aggression against Libya. The source stressed that Syrian air and ground forces are ready to work at the side of Libya in the event of any aggression against it.

ATH-THAWRAH ALERTS AREA TO U.S. MILITARY MOVES

JN160738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Agent Regimes Are Covers for Aggressive U.S. Measures," ATH-THAWRAH says: The U.S. efforts to carry out an aggressive military act in the region are speeding up and being implemented through a series of steps recently adopted by the U.S. Administration. The main steps are:

1. Announcing that wide-scale U.S. maneuvers will be carried out with the forces of the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes. Thus under the pretext of participating in these maneuvers, the United States will justify bolstering its military presence and its ground, naval and air forces. Indeed, U.S. sources themselves affirmed that the participation of the Egyptian and Sudanese forces in these maneuvers will be symbolic. In other words, this participation will be a cover for U.S. maneuvers, which fall within the framework of the U.S. comprehensive aggressive strategy against the Arab nation.

2. The expeditious delivery of U.S. AWACS to Egyptian bases. Immediately following their delivery, these aircraft began patrol operations to gather military information in the Egyptian-Libyan border region. Moreover, these aircraft, which have U.S. crews, will put all the infomation they gather at the disposal and in the service of the United States and Israel and their schemes.

3. Numayri's threats to launch a preventive war against Libya, which explains to a large extent the role to be played by Numayri's regime -- to cover a possible U.S. aggression against Libya. In other words, the U.S. forces will carry out aggressive acts under the slogan and on behalf of the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes. Yet the Libyan Jamahiriyah has declared several times and affirmed in an official statement distributed at the United Nations yesterday that it has no intention of carrying out any military acts against any country and that it is the United States itself that is issuing threats and carrying out aggressive acts through imposing the Camp David plot on the Arab nation. This proves the association between Numayri's threats to launch a preventive war and the U.S. military concentrations.

4. The U.S. Administration's announcement, through its top officials, that the Washington government will not desert its friends in the region even if this should lead to the use of force.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: These realities -- along with such steps as concentrating U.S; forces, putting the fleets on a state of alert, manipulating agents and escalating tension -- prove the aggressive intentions of the United States, which is seeking to strike at the Arab national liberation movement and bring it to its knees through direct military force, particularly now that the plots, sabotage acts, conspiracies and pressures have failed to achieve aggressive U.S. aims.

However, the Arab nation -- led by the steadfastness and confrontation forces -- is well aware that when it confronted the Camp David plot and aggressive alliance, it was actually confronting the U.S. aggressive policy and its schemes in the region. With the force it represents, a force fundamentally based on the Arab masses throughout our vast homeland, this nation is capable of repulsing the aggression and aborting the imperialist and Zionist schemes, since this nation's masses are aware that they are waging a fateful battle and that any laxity in shouldering their responsibilities will pose the gravest threats to the Arab future.

AL-BA'TH: U.S. IMPERIALISM SHOWS 'TEETH'

JN160838 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 16 Oct (SANA) -- AL-BA'TH describes U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of Egypt and the Sudan as a contractual intervention performed at the request of the hireling regimes to plunder the people's wealth and freedom.

In its editorial today, the paper says that the actual U.S. intervention in Egypt's domestic affairs began yesterday with the immediate arrival of the AWACS planes. Their arrival coincides with the Egyptian troop buildup on Libya's borders and with the threats by Numayri against Libya.

AL-BA'TH adds: U.S. imperialism has started showing its teeth in an attempt to protect the agent regimes, on the one hand, and to swoop down on the mounting popular uprising that rejects these regimes, on the other, particularly since the U.S. Administration has announced that it will not allow the collapse of another shah in Egypt. The paper recalls two precedents of action by the U.S. Administration -- sending the AWACS to the area in the wake of the Iranian people's revolution against the shah and the U.S. aggression against Libya during military exercises in the Mediterranean.

AL-BA'TH asks: Do we expect a similar precedent during the forthcoming maneuvers in which the AWACS will play a role? And are the threats leveled by Numayri and Mubarak part of the preventive operations as this trinity has put it? We expect so, at the very least, the paper asserts.

AL-BA'TH concludes: We are sure the masses in the Nile Valley and throughout the Arab arena will mount their struggle and strike at U.S. interests everywhere. Let us say that these are actually preventive operations to wreck the two agent regimes in Sudan and Egypt and to undermine the dreams of U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES IRANIAN PRESIDENT

JN101318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 81

["Text" of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's congratulations cable to Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i on his election and investiture as Iranian president -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your investiture as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I have the pleasure to send to you my sincerest congratulations for the trust given you by the fraternal Muslim Iranian people through electing you as president of the republic. I wish you success as you assume the responsibilities of your post and further progress and prosperity for the Muslim Iranian people.

On this occasion, I would like to express, on the behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name, the cofidence that relations between our two countries will continue to be bolstered and that we will achieve victory in our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their aides.

TALAS SPEAKS AT AIR FORCE GRADUATION CEREMONY

JN152128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, a ceremony was held this afternoon at the Air Force College to mark the graduation of a new class of pilots, technicians and navigators named after martyr pilot Muhammad Subhi Mu'azzin. Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, deputized for his excellency the president. The ceremony was attended by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the army and the armed forces for operations and training affairs, some ministers, Arab and foreign military attaches, senior command officers, relatives of the graduates and a large number of citizens.

General Talas gave a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of the commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, President Hafiz al-Asad, to the graduates and his wishes for their success and progress in carrying out future duties in training and combat. He asked them to be constantly ready to back our steadfastness in facing challenges posed to our nation.

General Talas added: It is a very happy occasion that the graduation of this class, which includes a high number of brave pilots and efficient technicians and navigators, should coincide with our people's celebration of one of their most cherished anniversaries, the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the air force and the air defense force and the 8th anniversary of the October liberation war. In this war, the air force and the air defense force played a splendid national role alongside the other services in our armed forces.

General Talas then pointed out the steadfastness, resolve, and determination of our people in resisting all the conspiratorial forces, both internal and external, and the ability of our valiant armed forces in striking at conspirators and agents to thwart their schemes.

Concluding his speech, General Talas, representative of the commander in chief, called on the graduates to continue training and to master the weapons at hand in order to be able to defeat their enemies and win the battles we are waging against the enemies of freedom and peace. Finally, he paid tribute to our martyrs.

The Air Force College commander also delivered a speech in which he spoke about efforts to raise the standard of graduates. He greeted the heroes of our armed forces and our brave pilots and the air defense personnel on the occasion of their anniversary as well as to the commander of the October war, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

This was followed by the ceremony of handing over the colors and the swearing-in ceremony. The graduation certificates were then distributed to the graduates. This was followed by an air show led by helicopters carrying the flags of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab Republic. They were followed by various aircraft used in the air force and air defense force. Some airmen carried out an aerobatic show. Others performed advanced aerobatics that reflect the capability of our air force and its ability to engage Zionist enemy planes. This was followed by a technical landing operation by helicopters in which the airborne forces destroyed enemy targets.

After the airshow the ceremony concluded with the playing of the Syrian Arab national anthem.

DEMONSTRATION REJOICES AT AS-SADAT'S DEATH

JN102036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] A massive demonstration was staged this afternoon at Damascus Al-Yarmuk camp rejoicing at the liquidation of As-Sadat, the agent of imperialism and Zionism; voicing solidarity with the Egyptian Arab people's struggle against traitors and agents; and condemning the crime perpetrated by U.S. and Zionist intelligence against Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of the Unified Information Office.

The huge demonstration passed through various streets of Al-Yarmuk camp, and demonstrators raised portraits of President Hafiz al-Asad, Yasir 'Arafat and struggler Abu Sharar. Various sectors of the Syrian and Palestinian masses and representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions and of Palestinian popular organizations and the command of Al-Yarmuk Branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party participated in the demonstration.

ANTI-EGYPTIAN RADIO URGES EGYPTIANS TO RETURN

JN122121 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Call, call, call to the honorable Egyptians abroad. Brother honorable Arabs of Egypt who are outside Egypt for various reasons. The Voice of Arab Egypt has received an urgent call from your brother militant free Arabs of Egypt on the battlefield of struggle appealing to Arab Egyptians abroad to return immediately to Egypt.

Egypt, which is exploding with revolution and revenge, is calling on you, appealing to you to return to participate in liberating Egypt from agents and aliens before the U.S. hand tightens its colonialism on Egypt and before it rearranges the situation for the shadowman in As-Sadat's collapsing regime.

O free Arab Egyptians abroad, your brothers are now on the verge of preparing for an all-out popular revolution that will free all Egypt from the furthest point in Upper Egypt to the furthest point in Sinai of all invaders and Zionists and will bring Egypt back to where it belongs, to its leading role, to become again a fortress of the Arab pan-Arabism and a lighthouse for liberation and Arab unity.

This battle is long and hard and needs all strong and honorable arms.

O free Arabs of Egypt abroad, Egypt is calling on you. Egypt is appealing to the feelings of honor, integrity, dignity and Arabism in you. Return home to take part in the ongoing battles against the enemies.

We at the Voice of Arab Egypt underline the importance of carrying out this call of duty as soon as possible.

O free men of Egypt in the fields of struggle and inside prisons, we assure you that the sons of Egypt abroad and perhaps the sons of Arabism everywhere are coming, coming to liberate Arab Egypt from the Zionist filth once and for all. The battle being waged by the Arabs of Egypt is the battle of the entire Arab nation from the Ocean to the Gulf.

SATISFACTION WITH MUBARAK'S REMARKS EXPRESSED

TA150950 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by 'Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Jerusalem has received with satisfaction the remarks by Egyptian President Mubarak, who declared yesterday in his inauguration speech that he would fully honor every letter and emphasis in the peace treaties between Egypt and Israel and the Camp David agreement.

These remarks fit in exactly with what he told Prime Minister Menahem Begin during their last talk in Cairo.

Mubarak's remarks yesterday reinforce Israel's hope that he will continue with the peace process as did his predecessor, President as-Sadat.

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH MUBARAK

TA151010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman says the new Egyptian president has promised him that Egyptian-Israeli relations would continue to be normal. Weizman was talking to correspondents after he had met with Husni Mubarak for 3/4 of an hour. According to Weizman, Mubarak is a strong and practical man and he is leading Egypt on the right path.

RESPONSES TO SENDING OF AWACS TO EGYPT

Request More Details

TA141818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tonight the United States will send two AWACS aircraft to Egypt. The State Department spokesman reported that the aircraft will depart Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and will remain in Egypt for an unlimited period of time. Americans will operate the aircraft and they will be handed over to Egypt under conditions similar to the ones under which the United States is maintaining AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia. The spokesman emphasized that there is no intention of selling those aircraft to Egypt. They are being sent to defend Egypt from any threat to its safety.

Washington officials have reported that their chief mission is to supervise Libyan airspace.

Our political correspondent reports that the Israeli Embassy in Washington was approached by the Israeli Foreign Ministry this evening with a request for more details on the intention to send the two AWACS aircraft to Egypt. Official spokesmen in Jerusalem are not now prepared to discuss this issue.

No Objection

TA151618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have said Israel has no objection [hasagot] to the dispatch of the two AWACS aircraft to Egypt because this is a U.S. move and a U.S. affair. The circles added that the aircraft and the sophisticated equipment have not been transferred to the Egyptian Air Force, but are being operated by U.S. crews.

Arens Reaction

TA151855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] What effect could the Egyptian AWACS have on the strategic balance in the Middle East? Arye Haskel put the question to the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Moshe Arens.

[Begin recording] [Arens] There is a serious risk, say, that the Libyan Air Force -- which is a fairly large air force although part of it, I think, is not manned by Libyans but rather various proxies of the Soviet Union -- if there is a serious danger that the Libyan Air Force is likely to engage in large-scale aerial activities against targets, say, in Sudan or in Egypt. If the Egyptian Air Force -- of course, the Sudanese Air Force is not anything significant -- which is significant, possibly might then engage, say, the Libyan Air Force in that theater then the AWACS, of course, can and would be very useful, too.

[Haskel] But, are there any implications for Israel in this?

[Answer] No, I don't think that there is an intention of using these American AWACS aircraft, flown by Americans, anywhere in the vicinity of Israel. As far as I understand, the intention is to use them in the vicinity of the Libyan-Sudanese border. As I said, they would be effective there if there is an outbreak of large-scale hostilies with the participation, with large-scale participation of airborne forces, of aerial forces. Right now this seems rather far-fetched but it may be that there is some information available that I am not privy to that indicates a risk exists. [end recording]

IDF DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANESE INCIDENT

TA160627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A UN spokesman in Beirut says identified forces entered the south Lebanese village of Haddathah and blew up an uninhabited house Wednesday. The village is in a zone controlled by UNFIL, the UN force in south Lebanon. The IDF spokesman said Israeli forces had nothing to do with the blowing up of the house; the cease-fire signed in July prohibits hostile cross-border operation, the military spokesman's office noted, and Israel was abiding by its terms.

Tulin Explosion

TA160922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] In the southern Lebanese township of Tulin, a house was partially blown up last night. The family that lived in the house left it several hours before the explosion. It is not known who perpetrated the deed.

In Tel Aviv a military spokesman denied to foreign correspondents that the IDF acted on the site, since Israel is maintaining the cease-fire meticulously.

REPORTS OF FLIGHTS OVER SAUDI ARABIA DENIED

TA161117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman has said that Israeli Air Force aircraft have not flown over Tabuk in Saudi Arabia for over 2 years. Thus, reports to the effect that Israel has been conducting flights over that area are unfounded. Our military correspondent, Shmu-el Tal, says that Israeli circles believe these reports may have been published with the aim of helping the U.S. Administration in the argument currently underway regarding the sale of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The HERALD TRIBUNE reported that Israeli fighters have been constantly penetrating Saudi airspace. According to a Saudi intelligence official, this is the main reason for Saudi Arabia's request to provide it with AWACS aircraft. The HERALD TRIBUNE correspondent in Jiddah reported that the Israeli aircraft fly near an important airbase in Tabuk and the Saudis do not have sufficient means to detect them promptly. To date, the Israeli aircraft have not run into any opposition.

POST POLL SHOWS BEGIN'S SUPPORT INCREASING

TA140937 The Jerusalem POST in English 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin continues to increase his lead in popularity over all rivals. But Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has fallen into fourth place in popular esteem, trailing behind former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and President Yitzhaq Navon.

Abba Eban, former Foreign minister, is the only opposition politician who is anywhere near an incumbent minister, in this case Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

In the defence minister and finance minister categories, Ari'el Sharon and Yoram Aridor respectively are well ahead of any challengers.

This emerged from the Jerusalem POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre. A representative sample of 1,240 adults was questioned at the end of September.

Q. "Who is best suited to be Prime Minister?

	Sep.	July	end of June
Menahem Begin	46.4	45.3	43.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	14.8	15.0	13.9
Yitzhaq Navon	10.9	9.8	-
Shimon Peres	9.2	10.4	13.2
'Ezer Weizman	1.4	1.1	0.5
Others	4.9	3.6	4.8
Undecided	12.4	14.8	23.9

Centre Director Sara Shemer noted that Begin's rating has risen from four times that of Peres' in August to five times in this poll. Begin's strongest support is among his traditional constituency of the oriental workers, as well as the younger voters: 13.2 percent of the 18-22 age group and 31.7 percent of the 23-30 age group.

Peres' support, on the other hand, derives from the upper ranks of the socio-economic scale, and among older people. Rabin has an advantage among the 31-40 age group, Western communities and the economically better-off.

Q. Who is best suited to be Defense Minister?

	Sept.	July	end of June
Ari'el Sharon	47.0	39.5	29.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	9.0	14.2	7.8
'Ezer Weizman	8.9	5.8	10.4
Barlev	6.1	8.8	10.5
Moshe Dayan	3.3	2.4	2.6
Mordekhay Gur	2.2	1.0	2.0
Others	4.6	5.4	8.0
Undecided	18.9	22.8	29.0

Shemer noted the constant rise in Sharon's popularity in the past three months, with the parallel decline in Rabin's while Weizman appears to be making a recovery. Sharon, like Begin, enjoys a five-fold lead over his nearest rival.

Analysis of the data indicates that Sharon has most support among the Likud's traditional constituency, the lower rungs of the socio-economic ladder, while both Rabin and barlev have more among the groups higher up the scale.

Q. Who is best suited to be Foreign Minister?

	Sept.	July	end of June
Yitzhaq Shamir	25.0	27.3	27.0
Abba Eban	26.0	23.3	23.6
Moshe Dayan	9.9	7.6	6.9
Yitzhaq Rabin	2.9	1.1	1.0
Chaim Herzog	1.5	1.7	1.2
'Ezer Weizman	1.5	-	-
Others	4.9	5.6	4.4
Undecided	25.3	33.4	35.9

Eban gets more backing among the 51-60 group, Western communities, the secular and the better-educated, while Shamir draws support from the Likud lower status constituency.

Q. Who is best suited to be Finance Minister?

	Sept.	July	end of June
Yoram Aridor	35.0	35.9	33.1
Haim Ben-Shahar	11.6	16.8	17.0
Yiga'el Hurwitz	7.8	4.9	6.0
Ya'aqov Levinson	5.9	3.7	2.4
Others	4.7	4.3	3.9
Undecided	35.0	34.4	37.6

Shemer pointed to the high rate of undecided in this category, as compared to the other categories in which there has been a drop. She also noted the unchanging level of support for Aridor over the past three months. Labour's shadow Finance Minister Ben-Shahar enjoys only one-third of Aridor's backing.

ALGERIA

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS MOROCCAN POSITION ON SAHARA

LD151334 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 15 Oct (APS) -- Mr Benyousef (Baba Ali), spokesman from the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, denounced yesterday before the press, King Hassan II's new manceuvres aiming at hiding the reality of the Sahraoui people struggle by distorting the meaning of its fight.

Mr (Baba Ali) estimated again that Morocco tried to find a pretext to evade its responsibility at a time, he declared, when the implementing committee of self-determination referendum in Western Sahara prepared to put into practice Nairobi II decisions and after OAU president, Mr arap Moi went to the United Nations in order to implement the committee decisions.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman, which rejected the entire responsibility of a probable deterioration of the situation in the region on Morocco, pointed out, in another turn, that this new Moroccan manoeuvre intervened at a time when the African consensus is achieved on Western Sahara question, Morocco trying to question the cause of the peace process of Nairobi. [sentence as received]

The Algerian spokesman who noted that Morocco used to make other countries endorse the heavy consequences of its occupation on Western Sahara remarked the grave declarations of the Moroccan prime minister before the parliament.

"If there is really a side which introduced in the region a practice contrary to the Arab and African civilization, it is Morocco indeed, leading a war of colonization and genocide," he affirmed.

After having recalled that Western Sahara conflict is a problem of decolonization, and after having noted that the right to self-determination and independence of Sahraoui people is unanimously consecrated by the international community, Mr Renyousef (Baba Ali) estimated that "it is ridiculous to place a strictly regional conflict in the context of the East-West confrontation."

BENDJEDID HOLDS TALKS WITH CHAD PRESIDENT

LD131230 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] [passage indistinct] Chad started yesterday with a tete-a-tete between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of FLN Party, and Goukouni Oueddei of the Government of National Union of Chad.

President Oueddei is in Algeria since Monday [12 October] on a work and friendship visit. He was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid and senior Algerian officials including Mr Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member, minister of interior.

In a short statement at the airport, Mr Oueddei said his satisfaction to be in Algeria. He added that during his talks with President Chadli he will review the situation in Chad.

"Chad," he said, "is going through a difficult situation namely in the economic field where great efforts are necessary. This is why we need the help and assistance of our friends for the reconstruction of Chad." As for the military situation, President Oueddei pointed out that the government of national union is controlling the whole country except in some areas east of Chad where we still have some difficulties.

President Oueddei is accompanied in his visit by an important delegation.

Communique Issued

LD141704 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 14 Oct (APS) -- The following communique was issued at the end of the visit to Algeria by Goukouni Oueddei, the head of state of Chad:

The head of the Chad National Unity Transitional Government, Goukouni Oueddei, paid a friendly and working visit to Algeria between 12 and 14 October 1981. During his stay in Algeria President Goukouni Oueddei conducted talks with President Chadli Bendjedid in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual understanding.

President Goukouni Oueddei informed President Bendjedid about the prevailing situation in Chad so as to restore national building and create the material basis for rebuilding the country.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the return of peace to Chad. President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the solidarity of the Algerian people with the people of Chad and also their support for the process of rebuilding the country on which this fraternal people have embarked.

To develop and consolidate cooperation between the two countries, the two presidents decided to set up a joint commission for cooperation and for expanding this cooperation, covering the fields of common concern. This joint commission will hold its first meeting at the end of 1981.

The two presidents renewed their loyalty to the political declaration issued by the conference of the Sahraoui states which was approved in Bamako in March 1980. They also stressed the rights of the peoples and countries who have freedom in determining their internal and external policies without foreign interference.

The two presidents renewed their support for the principles and aims stipulated in the OAU Charter and the organization's resolutions with regard to Chad.

The two presidents undertook to cooperate and work toward harmony of views on international issues in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations and the OAU [words indistinct] and the conference of the Sahraoui states in accordance with respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

President Goukouni Oueddei expressed his gratitude to the Algerian people and government for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Algeria.

AMBASSADOR GIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID

LD122046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the [FLN] party, today received Mr Vasiliy Rykov, Soviet ambassador to Algeria, who handed him a letter from Mr Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PA1?0327 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has concluded an official visit to Algeria. During his visit, he discussed the future expansion of bilateral trade with the Algerian authorities.

During his stay in that country, Cabrizas exchanged views with acting Algerian Foreign Minister (Mohamed Saleh Vendri), Heavy Industry Minister Mohamed Liassne, Foreign Trade Secretary Ali O'Bouzar and several other high-ranking government officials.

The excellent state of the commercial relations between the two countries was stressed during the talks. These relations will be further expanded in the next few years.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE PARTY

LD041656 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Talks between a delegation from the FLN and a delegation from the Portuguese Social Democratic Party have ended and a joint communique has been issued which notes that the Portuguese delegation, led by Luis Santora, head of the Foreign Relations Committee, was received during its stay in our country by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the Politbureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, to whom Luis Santora delivered a message from Mr Balsemao, leader of the Social Democratic Party and prime minister, addressed to the president and secretary general of the party, Brother Chadli Bendjedid.

The communique notes that the Portuguese Social Democratic Party delegation held talks with party officials at which the two sides acquainted each other with their activities on both the national and international levels, and at which means of bolstering cooperation between them were studied. Both delegations expressed their concern over the increasing tension in the world and over intervention and threats which endanger the stability, security and safety of the peoples and their national independence. They stressed their belief in the national independence and territorial integrity of every state, national sovereignty and the right of every people to self-determination.

The two delegations devoted special attention to the struggle of peoples still under the yoke of colonialism. They noted the positive nature of the achievements of the liberation movements in the past years. In this regard, both sides denounced whatever aims at stopping or hindering the liquidation of colonialism in Namibia, affirming their joint resolve to continue work for the realization of UN and OAU resolutions which confirm the Namibian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of its representative, SWAPO. Both sides denounced the racist regime in Pretoria and its aggressions against Angola and Mozambique.

When the two sides analyzed the situation in northwest Africa and the problems created by the liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara, they expressed their hope for a solution compatible with the recent Nairobi summit resolutions and the measures taken by the committee set up for that purpose. The two parties noted with satisfaction the resolution on holding a free referendum on self-determination for the Saharan people, and also the appeal for starting immediate negotiations between the Polisario Front and Morocco.

Regarding the Middle East, both delegations expressed their conviction that it is not possible to establish peace, security and stability in the area without recovering the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of an independent and sovereign state, according to UN resolutions. Both sides insisted on the need for full participation of the PLO -- the sole and recognized representative of the Palestinian people -- in the search for a just and durable solution.

The two sides expressed their profound disquiet over the spread of foreign forces and the dangers these constitute to the area's stability, security and safety. They stressed the urgent need for the formulation of a Mediterranean policy that will contribute to the protection and defense of every people's identity and culture.

The two parties denounced all obstacles aimed at foiling the establishment of new international economic order based on more justice and equality. They expressed their hope that the coming Cancun summit will achieve a positive result that will meet the legitimate demands of the developing countries.

The communique finally points out that following the talks a protocol on an agreement was signed between the FLN and the Portuguese Social Democratic Party.

CSSR FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT INDRA ARRIVES

LD131244 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 13 Oct (APS) -- Czechoslovak Alois Indra, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, president of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly arrived here Monday [12 October] on a five day official visit to Algeria.

Mr Indra, who was welcomed on arrival by the Popular National Assembly (APN) president, Mr Rabah Bitat, said in a short statement that these exchanges aim at developing cooperation between the two parliaments, and on the same occasion bonds of friendship between the two peoples.

Mr Hanes Dalibor, vice-chairman of the Assembly is among members of the delegation.

The Czech delegation laid a wreath on late President Houari Boumediene's tomb.

Furthermore, talks between the two parliaments started yesterday in APN headquarters, with both ambassadors (Algerian and Czech) to the two countries attending.

Mr Bitat, after recalling the various steps of the cooperation between the two parliaments, said, "The prospects are promising and since the political will does exist, we will not spare any effort to reach as many as possible concrete agreements."

Citing positive figures, Mr Bitat briefed the Czech delegation about Algeria's development since the independence, notably the important budget devoted to strategic sectors and the five year plan.

Talking about the international situation, the APN president drew the headlines of the Algerian policy, which centers on a progressive stand, supporting peoples in struggle, [word indistinct] a peace based on social justice.

In his turn, Mr Indra expressed the wish that his visit here will give a new impulse to the bilateral cooperation.

After he stressed the importance of the Algerian people's achievements, Mr Indra evoked efforts of his people to get rid of regional disparities.

"Two important events occurred this year in our country, he added: "The 16th Congress of the Czech Communist Party, and [word indistinct] elections of constituted bodies at all levels."

The president of the Czech parliament recalled that the economy of his country is based on mechanical and transformation industries. Agriculture coal and steel are our main resources.

As concerns the international situation, Mr Indra underlined in his conclusion similarity of views between the two parliaments.

LIBYA

LIAISON BUREAU DEMANDS U.S. END MIDEAST ACTIONS

LD151906 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 15 (JANA) -- The Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today used the following statement:

The United States is trying to complete its occupation and domination of Egypt with a view to turning the country into a center for influencing the area and serving American strategy and its imperialist objectives, caring nothing about the area's security and independence. The United States is doing this to serve its aggressive policy and to drag the area into the arena of international conflict in a manner which would serve American interests.

The United States knows better than anyone else that there was no threat to either Egypt or Sudan from Libya and that there were no Libyan military concentrations on the borders of the two countries. However, the United States is seeking to create justifications for launching an aggression by making these countries believe that this fabricated and baseless danger exists. The real danger lies in America's overwhelming desire to dominate these two countries to serve its imperialist strategy and objectives.

These imperialist strategies and objectives are epitomized by America flexing its muscles in the Mediterranean and close to the Arab shores, by the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Forces and the concentration of its forces in Egypt under the pretext of joint maneuvers, and finally by the dispatch of the AWACS spy planes to Egypt.

All of these things and their consequences constitute a challenge and a provocation to the people of the area and a true threat to their security and safety.

In view of this, the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to alert Arab public opinion to the gravity of the American game and warns the United States of the consequences of its imperialist policy in the area. While demanding that the United States lift its hands from the area and leave it alone to solve its own problems by itself in accordance with the will of the area's people, the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison makes the following demands:

1. Cancellation of the aggressive provocative maneuvers;
2. Withdrawal of the AWACS spy aircraft;
3. Ending the 6th Fleet's muscle flexing and keeping it away from Arab shores.

MISSION AT UN DENIES ANY ATTACK ON SUDAN

LD160836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Oct (JANA) -- The Jamahiriyah's mission at the United Nations has declared that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah categorically rejects reactionary imperialist allegations that the Jamahiriyah has attacked the Sudan or that it has threatened to carry out such an attack.

In a statement issued in New York yesterday the mission explained that the U.S. information media and the U.S. Administration have organized a campaign of hatred against the Jamahiriyah based on unfounded allegations which are aimed at using these allegations to justify the dispatch of weapons to Egypt and Sudan and to consolidate the U.S. presence in the region, and consequently to encourage Egypt and Sudan to attack the Jamahiriyah and impose on it the treaty of capitulation.

The mission appealed to U.S. public opinion to be aware of the U.S. plans to interfere in the internal affairs of Libya and its attempt to impose hegemony on the Arab region.

GREEK PAPER CITES AL-QADHDHAFI ON U.S. BASES

NC151555 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 15 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] Yesterday Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his threat to strike at U.S. bases in Greece -- and in any other Mediterranean NATO country -- if he is subjected to an attack which -- he alleges -- the Americans are preparing in collaboration with the Egyptian and the Sudanese.

The threatening new warning by Al-Qadhdhafi is incorporated in a statement issued by the Libyan Embassy in Athens (the "People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.") This statement clearly reiterates Al-Qadhdhafi's threat "to destroy all the bases which will collaborate with America or with any other country in an attack against Libya." In an effort to leave no doubt that the threat is directed at Greece and specifically at Kriti, the Libyan statement mentions that the Libyan leader has already "warned" that he will strike.

Yesterday's Libyan provocation, as expressed verbatim in the statement from the Libyan Embassy is as follows:

"You may have observed on the basis of developments that both the statements of the Egyptian and Sudanese officials are well as those by the Western information media headed by the United States of America -- made after As-Sadat's murder and ater the disturbances which broke out in Asyut and Alexandria -- and in the midst of international tension are aimed at justifying some forthcoming military operation against the Jamahiriyah.

"The people's bureau also draws attention to the premeditated intent of the United States and its leaders, who have lost all sense of logic after As-Sadat's death, to launch an attack against the Jamahiriyah. They have already started preparations for this attack in the Mediterranean with suspicious moves by the U.S. 6th Fleet with the assistance of the Egyptian Navy, creating provocations along the shores of the Jamahiriyah and within its territorial waters or through concentrations of Egyptian and Sudanese Armed Forces along the frontiers of the Jamahiriyah so that the invasion may take place on a number of fronts. It must be noted that the Egyptian forces have been transferred from the Egyptian frontiers with Israel. In addition, large quantities of ammunition and hundreds of experts are arriving in Egypt and Sudan to prepare the ground for the invasion.

"The Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is certain that the use of U.S. bases in NATO countries in the Mediterranean, within the framework of this planned aggression, will expose these countries to defensive counteraction by the Jamahiriyah.

"The leader of the Jamahiriyah, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has already warned that in self-defense Libya will be forced to destroy all the bases which will take part, together with America or any other country, in an attack against the Jamahiriyah.

"The people's bureau, in recalling the warning of the leader of Libya, is certain that the friendly Greek people and the Greek information media, which have never ceased to staunchly oppose the plots which are hatched in secret, will not, once again, hesitate to dynamically neutralize the planned aggression before the area is set on fire through a third world war."

TRIPOLI RADIO RIDICULES BETRAYER OF ARABISM

LD151420 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Road of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] I shall kill and I shall tear apart; I am powerful and shall show no mercy to anyone. I swear by all oaths; I swear by the honor of the black house; I swear by the honor of the great Knesset. I swear by the honor of the dollar and the chair and the crown and also by all the pleasures in life that I shall kill the free and shall tear apart any honest Arab whose voice is raised in hostility to our beloved Zionists and Americans.

He [not identified] was addressing journalists in [word indistinct] violence; inspired in this by all the devils who mock Arabs and Arabism and deriving his words and meaning from the filth of history which in the past tried in vain and in ignorance to smash the Arabs and Arabism. He uttered his words as if he were more American than the Americans themselves; his words were imbued with Zionism, agentry, treason, filth and meanness, so much so that these words cursed the person who uttered them. There is no doubt that the journalists were astonished at this Arab whose heart, his world, his life and his problems were void of any enemies; he could see no danger or enemy in this world except the Arabs.

There is no doubt that the journalists were astonished by this Arab who threatened the Arabs if they spoke about their unsurped and occupied territory or if they mentioned their sanctities or thought about their cause or fate. He threatens them with death should they think of life; he threatens them with destruction should they think of construction and he threatens them that he will threaten them should they threaten the enemies of this nation.

He tells them, allegedly, that he will nevel allow anybody to raise his voice or think of raising his weapon in the face of the usurping enemy. Truly, the journalists must have laughed to themselves and they myst have mocked this walking statue, or this man about to become a statue. They listened to him and they knew he was an Arab -- an Arab who has betrayed his Arabism, an Arab who is humble in the face of his enemies, an Arab who is base in his honor.

The journalists knew all that and therefore it was not strange that they should hear such nonsense at that moment. But what was really strange -- a matter which undoubtedly astonished -- was this meanness and baseness to which he had stooped. The journalists who were recording the words of this feverish person expected him to wage an attack on the free because he was a base person; they expected him to slander the honest people because he was base and mean. But for him to threaten death, killing and destruction is odd since he trembles at the mention of these things. He is a person who cannot bear to think about something called fighting; [words indistinct]. How did this feverish man allow himself to think about such a thing? What, I wonder, went through the man's mind at that moment? What did he expect the reply of this great land to be? Did he think this land would shout in his face?

EGYPT URGED TO LEAD BATTLE AGAINST ISRAEL

LD150334 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0210 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Those who are now ruling Egypt know well the resentment and enmity against the Arab nation harbored in the bosoms of the Zionist terrorists and their intrigues.

Therefore, the rulers of Egypt now have at their disposal all the injustices and excuses to revoke all the agreements and pacts As-Sadat concluded with the Zionist enemy. The rulers of Egypt and Egypt will find the Arab nation opening its arms to Egypt and providing what is decreed by the national obligations. Egypt will not be in need of U.S. aid, conditional or unconditional. The Arab nation has sufficient means to support Egypt and to finance the liberation battle which Egypt must lead against the Zionist enemy.

EGYPTIAN REVOLUTIONARIES SUPPORT AL-QADHDHAFI

NC131519 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The revolutionary Egyptian force in Misratah has sent a cable to the brother commander of the revolution on the occasion of the downfall of the imperialist and Zionist agent As-Sadat. The following is the text of the cable:

Brother commander of the revolution: greetings to the Great 1 September Revolution. The Arab nation will not forget the 6th of October. It marked the downfall of the imperialist and Zionist agent, together with his fascist clique, and the downfall of the Egyptian agentry which fettered the Arab people of Egypt and deprived them of their revolutionary gains which the Nasirite 23 July Revolution achieved for them.

The revolutionary Egyptian force in the Arab arena greets the courageous revolutionary vanguards in the Egyptian Armed Forces which pounded the treasonous and renegade cells and put an end to the comedy of the capitulation solutions.

Long live the revolution of Egypt; long live the revolutionary Egyptian force; long live the Great 1 September Revolution to enlighten the road for us. We will march on the path of the 1 September Revolution.

The revolutionary Egyptian force in Misratah.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS URGES FALL OF MUBARAK, NUMAYRI

LD151208 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Oct 81

["Text" of communique issued in Tripoli on 15 October by the Standing Secretariat of the Al-Arab People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 15 Oct (JANA) -- The Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress held an extraordinary meeting to discuss the consequences of carrying out the death sentence against the head of the Egyptian regime, traitor As-Sadat, and the duties of the Arab masses and their nationalist, pan-Arab progressive forces.

After holding debates and analyzing the consequences of carrying out the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat at the hands of vanguard fedayeen from the brave Egyptian army, the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress reaffirms the following:

1. The carrying out of the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat came as a natural result of the policies of the As-Sadat regime which represented a narrow section of Egyptian society, namely a parasite bourgeoisie. It allowed the growth of wealth of middlemen and agents of foreign interests at the expense of the livelihood of millions of the sons of Egypt, and at the expense of Egypt's economy which suffered a $24 billion increase in the country's foreign debts as a result of the so-called open-door economic policy.

2. The carrying out of the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat came as a reaffirmation of the inevitable fate of anyone who disavows the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, and of anyone who betrays the Palestinian cause which has been and will continue to be in the conscience of the Arab nation in particular and that of mankind in general.

Proceeding from these established facts, and in the light of the declaration made by the associates of traitor As-Sadat that they will press ahead with As-Sadat's line, the line of betrayal of the interests of the Arab people in Egypt and of its central role in the national and pan-Arab struggle aginst imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and against the Zionist enemy, and of its role in the liberation of peoples, in their independence and social progress, the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress declares to the Arab masses and to world public opinion that the success of traitor As-Sadat, Husni Mubarak, is nothing but a partner in As-Sadat's treason, all the more so since during the past 7 years, the years of national treason, Husni Mubarak was a deputy to the former president of Egypt. The present president of the Egyptian regime was and still is a

a prioner of the As-Sadat regime, and an obedient instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

The post-As-Sadat era involves fundamental dangers in the form of an assault by America in particular, and by the West at large, in order to lay their hands on Egypt, and protect the regime headed by Husni Mubarak. This era is also characterized by dubious manuevers aimed at bringing Egypt back to the ranks of the Arab states, after the completion of the treacherous Egyptian-Israeli treaty of capitulation. It is in this line that the Saudi project to do away with the Arab-Zionist conflict appears in its true self, a Trojan horse through which the forces hostile to the Arab nation carry out their plans for the reformulation of relations between the Arab states, and the reformulation of inter-Arab solidarity on the basis of acceptance of the results of the stable David agreements on the Egyptian front, and for improving their (?provisions) as far as the other Arab fronts are concerned.

In this respect, and for the Saudi project to materialize, the post-As-Sadat era will witness a growth in the arrogance and aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and of the Zionist enemy against the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front member states: Syria, the Jamahiriyah, Algeria and the PDRY.

Proceeding from this, the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress reaffirmed the following at its extraordinary meeting:

1. It calls on the All-Arab People's Congress to convene in an extraordinary session in solidarity with the Egyptian people in order to define and unify the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement following the execution of traitor As-Sadat; and in order to work out a reply to the strategic alliance and the strategic cooperation agreement between the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism.

2. Husni Mubarak was and remains a prisoner of As-Sadat's policies and his partner in treason from the beginning, an obedient instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, the masses of Arab Egypt in particular, and the masses of the Arab nation in general are called upon to continue the struggle to contain the Egyptian regime headed by Mubarak and to reject and resist all suspicious calls to let this regime go free, however much such calls may be disguised and camouflaged by the Saudi project. In this respect, the return of Egypt to the Arab fold and to inter-Arab solidarity cannot come about except on the basis of the bringing down of the stable David agreements and the treacherous Egyptian-Zionist treaty.

3. It calls on the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to answer the call of the Arab masses, expressed by the will of the fedayeen of the Egyptian people, to improve their domestic situation and [words indistinct], and to develop relations between the front members. It also calls on the front states to elevate relations between them to the level where their human, economic and military potentials may complement each other. It calls on them to strengthen their relations with the friendly states and especially the socialist states, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, so that the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front may be able to provide a strategic answer to the schemes of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist enemy and the Arab reaction.

4. It calls on the Arab masses in Egypt and the rest of the Arab world to continue the struggle against the Egyptian regime so that it will collapse under its political, economic and social crisis, in order to secure the release the detainees, the political prisoners, and abolish the state of emergency and other repressive laws.

5. It urges all demoratic forces in the world to take the side of the Egyptian people in their struggle against the Egyptian regime that has turned Egypt into a huge prison for Egyptian militants, and into one of the bases of the imperialist-Zionist enemy against the Arab region, the Middle East and the African continent. It also calls on them to show solidarity with the Egyptian national progressive forces in containing this regime and in countering the imperialist-Zionist assault against Egypt.

6. Proceeding from the need to safeguard the national objectives and interest, and in order not to permit regionalist forces, reaction and their agents to dare harm these objectives and interests and in the light of the response of the Egyptian people to and its carrying out of the death sentence imposed in case No 1 of the year 1978 A.D. by the Arab People's Court which found As-Sadat guilty of high treason, punishable by death under Egyptian law, and which left it for the Egyptian people to carry out the sentence, the Standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress decided to call on the public prosecution authority of the Arab People's Court to initiate a prosecution against, and sue Ja'far Numayri and the other agents and traitors who have joined the stable David politics and As-Sadat's line.

Decides on Executive Program

LD151636 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Oct (JANA) -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress decided at its emergency meeting which ended in Tripoli this morning on an executive program to consolidate the struggle of the Egyptian people:

I. Effective and full support on all fronts for the Egyptian people's struggle which -- from the urgent tactical aspect -- aims at overthrowing the agent As-Sadat - Mubarak regime. This requires:

A. The Arab liberation movement and the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to adopt this end politically, and support for it in its national, Pan-Arab and international activities as well as standing up to any imperialists-Zionists-reactionary maneuvers which seek to obliterate or surround it.

B. The information media of the Arab liberation movement and the Pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should enable the Egyptian national information activity to cooperate with the pan-Arab information in bringing down the agent As-Sadat-Mubarak regime as well as raising the degree of awareness of the Egyptian popular movement and its organization in a manner that enables it to overthrow the regime and set up a democratic and national regime in its place. In this respect:

1. Providing radio which expresses the voice of the Egyptian people and which is administered by the leadership ofthe Egyptian national information has become a pressing matter. Responsibilities for this must be shouldered by member states of the Pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

2. Furthermore the publication of an Egyptian national paper has become an equally urgent matter.

II. Full, effective and practical support for the Egyptian national movement:

A. Through (?appreciating) the role of this movement and projecting its struggles inside Egypt and in particular the Unionist Progressive National Grouping Party as well as the Egyptian National Front.

B. Giving it the necessary material support to enable it to discharge its independent activities.

C. Giving the opportunity to its units abroad to act among the Egyptian communities and to transform the phenomena of Egyptian emigration from a negative phenomena -- as far as Egyptian nationalism is concerned -- into a positive one.

D. The collection of contributions from the masses in the Arab countries and abroad to support the political detainees and their families within the framework of the fund for supporting the popular national struggle.

III. To act urgently to convene a series of press conferences in West European capitals -- attached is a timetable for these conferences -- as well as to embark on a compaign of direct contacts with all political parties and trade unionists vocational organizations all over the world.

To embark on a campaign of organization in the United States of America.

To issue information bulletins about Egypt in different [word indistinct] and through the Egyptian national movement, to be an instrument for reporting the struggle of the Egyptian people and their national forces to the world.

IV. To call the Arab People's Congress for an emergency session to study the situation in Egypt and its impact on the region and to define a common stand toward it by the Arab liberation movement.

V. To work to convene an international conference of solidarity with the Arab people of Egypt and their national movement in their struggle to confront the imperialist and Zionist intrigues against Egypt and also the American-Zionist pressure to keep Egypt within the framework of the Camp David alliance and the dangers which this constitutes to the region and to the world as well as to invite the international secretariat and the international democratic organization to participate in this conference.

Secondly: pressing program points in the Arab field.

1. Condemnation of the lackey Numayri and branding him with pan-Arab treason since he has adopted the stand of the agent As-Sadat-Mubarak regime in solidarity with the Zionist enemy and his connection with the Camp David alliance. Also asking the Arab People's Court to try him for his ugly crime and to sentence him accordingly. Asking the Sudanese national movement to surrender all the information and documents against the enemy of the Sudanese people and the number two enemy of the Arab liberation movement.

2. Condemnation of Fahd's plan, considering it just another case of Camp David as well as warning all Arab states and all Arab and international political courses not to be deceived by it or support it.

3. Rejection of any attempt to invite Husni Mubarak to attend the coming Arab summit and to regard such an attempt as collusion with the Camp David alliance and a service to U.S. policy in the region.

4. Ask the Arab League to expel the regimes of Sudan, Oman and Somalia because of their connection with the Camp David alliance and also with the agent As-Sadat-Mubarak regime and their deviation from the resolutions of the Arab summits.

5. Full support for the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO, for the Lebanese people under the leadership of the National Movement and also for steadfast Syria.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI PLANS TO SHIFT ATTACK INSIDE LIBYA

NC160042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numeyri has emphasized that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has designs and ambitions on Egypt and Sudan and that he has begun to utilize his financial resources for purchasing foreign technology relying on the Soviet and communist camp.

President Numayri says: Meanwhile, the Soviets are seeking to achieve their ambitions. They need Al-Qadhdhafi's dollars and a new foothold in the Nile valley after being expelled from Egypt and Sudan.

In an interview that is to be published in the Friday issue of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, the Sudanese president points out that Egypt and Sudan sense the threat which Al-Qadhdhafi poses to the area. He said the Libyan danger to Sudan lies in the raids that have been carried out against some Sudanese villages with modern weapons. He says these raids, which began following the occupation of Chad, are designed to frighten Sudan. This is in addition to the infiltration of murderers and terrorists to carry out acts of sabotage in Sudan as well as attacks against Sudanese personalities abroad.

President Numayri says: "I shall train a large so-called suicidal army of fedayeen and infantry men to operate inside his country. The one who starts trouble is the one who is more to blame. Even if out of the 500 or 600 persons I shall send to Libya only 5 or 2 survive, that will be a success. This action shall materialize soon, God willing, in Tripoli and maybe inside the house of Al-Qadhdhafi. I can emphasize that I shall shift the battle from Sudan to inside Libya itself."

Referring to Sudanese-U.S. relations, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri says that there are no limits to his relations with the United States. He says that as long as his country is in danger, he shall deal with the United States is order to eliminate this danger provided the United States does not interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs.

President Numayri explains that the Sudanese-Saudi relations are close. He says: "We get every economic and military aid from Saudi Arabia. However, recently the military aid began not to diminish but to take a longer time, a much longer time to arrive. There is procrastination in delivering the military aid, and I know the reason."

In his interview the Sudanese president says that the other Gulf states' aid is economic and that this is continuing but, regrettably, a campaign has been launched against Sudan by the Kuwaiti newspapers. He says that he does not know the reason, but he believes the campaign is not directed by the government but by some of the newspapers which moved there from Beirut. He believes they are implementing a Palestinian plan through those working under the leadership of the so-called rejectionist states.

The Sudanese president expresses his dissatisfaction with current Arab-African cooperation. He says: I personally have not been at all satisfied with this cooperation between the Arabs and the Africans.

In his interview, President Numayri refers to the oil discoveries in Sudan. He says the results have been swift and discoveries have been made in various areas of Sudan. He adds: In our estimation, what has been discovered so far is sufficient for Sudan's consumption.

In his interview with AL-AHRAM Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, referring to the Camp David agreements, says: I believe that the first clear Arab strategy that has begun to take real shape is that laid down by brother President Anwar as-Sadat in the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. He initiated it and opened the door for the so-called confrontation states to join the agreements.

He asserts that this matter should have been studied in the Arab states and that there should have been a dialogue among brothers instead of a boycott, as happened with Egypt. He says that what Sudan did would have been better.

He adds: I trust everything in the Camp David agreements. This was an opportunity for the Arabs to unite and turn to settling the issue together; that would have strengthened the cause and put Israel into a trap from which it would have been unable to extricate itself.

Referring to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's proposals for the settlement of the Palestine problem, he says there are certain points that require close study. We do not know where it will lead us, but they are points which help all the Arabs in one big thing, namely, the new strategy, he notes. He continues: I hope the Arab states will not waste this opportunity. I do not think Fahd's plan is very far from what the late Anwar as-Sadat or Egypt did, because they all aim at establishing peace.

President Numayri also says: I believe the new plan constitutes a victory because peace is its aim, and we should side with it because it does not deviate from or it is not very far from what Egypt is doing. In a few months Egypt will probably achieve the main objective of the peace agreements, namely, the liberation of three quarters of the occupied Arab territory.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS LIBYAN BORDER RAIDS

PM141509 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Oct 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Relations Seriously Strained Between Sudan and Libya"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum -- The strained relations between Sudan and Libya became more severe yesterday when the Sudanese Government warned that it would not remain silent any longer and that it would use all possible means and arrangements to protect the security of its territory and its people.

This came in a statement issued yesterday by the Sudanese Foreign Ministry which condemned the repeated Libyan attacks on villages along Sudan's western border. The statement claimed that two Libyan planes had bombed two Sudanese villages last Thursday, killing two women and injuring a number of civilians including a young woman and an elderly man. The statement added that Libyan forces in Chad have participated with Chad in attacks against border villages despite complaints registered by the Government of Sudan with the United Nations, the Arab League, the OAU and the Islamic Conference Organization.

The Foreign Ministry statement indicated that the Government of Sudan could provide ample information to confirm that Libya was involved in planning, supporting and carrying out operations against Sudan's sovereignty. The statement said that the truth of the accusations could also be confirmed by Sudanese citizens expelled from Libya because of their refusal to join the so-called "Liberation Army."

EVERY ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO PROTECT BORDER

JN151506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has asserted that Sudan is free to employ all the means available to it so as to protect the Sudanese territory and people.

The minister added that Sudan has been practicing self-control and patience with Libya for a very long time but it seems that aggression and sabotage are inherent in the Libyan policy. The minister also said that, in view of these facts, Sudan has to take every action and to exert every effort to protect its territory and people.

In a statement to SUNA, the minister commented on Sudan's moves on the diplomatic level to explain its viewpoints following the repeated Libyan attacks on Sudan's villages close to the western border. He said the Libyan threat to Sudan had become (?grave) and Libya is daily carrying out raids against the people in the western villages despite our complaints to the United Nations and other international and regional bodies. The minister added that our diplomatic moves are continuing in all fields to explain the facts to the international community.

VICE PRESIDENT KHALIL INTERVIEWED BY ABC

JN141416 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (SUNA) -- Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, has reaffirmed Sudan's position toward the Chadian issue: The withdrawal of the Libyan occupation forces is a basic condition for the restoration of security and peace to Chad.

In an interview with U.S. ABC television network, General 'Abd al-Majid said that Sudan, which has proved throughout history that it is an advocate of peace and stability, is the same Sudan which was a graveyard for all invaders and colonialists and will be a graveyard for all the schemes and plots of Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

His excellency said that Al-Qadhdhafi did not learn his lesson when all his attempts against and policies toward the Arab and African countries failed and when Sudan managed to defeat his invasion in 1976.

His excellency said that Al-Qadhdhafi possesses a war arsenal not to defend his country but to expand and dominate the African Continent and to intervene in their affairs as well as those of the world at large. This is clearly evident in Al-Qadhdhafi's sabotage attempts against Sudan's security and stability which have recently been exposed. He asserted that the Libyan Air Force violated the Sudanese border and strafed small, peaceful villages, killing women, children and livestock during the 'Id holiday.

His excellency said it would have been better for Al-Qadhdhafi to utilize all his efforts and potential against the Zionist enemy instead of killing innocent Sudanese Muslim people.

The first vice president discussed in details the efforts exerted by the May revolution in Sudan through its executive, legislative and constitutional institutions.

His excellency expressed the thanks of government and people of Sudan for the aid the United States is giving to Sudan to implement its development programs and elevate its armed forces' combat capability in defense of its territory, people and wealth.

VICE PRESIDENT CABLES SUPPORT FOR MUBARAK

EA152030 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Cable sent by Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, defense minister and commander in chief of the people's armed forces to President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak]

[Text] Dear brother, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak: As the heroic people of Egypt surmount a great watershed in their long history by choosing you as successor to a martyr who made the greatest sacrifice for his people and nation, I send

you my sincere best wishes and those of my brothers in the armed forces as you assume the greatest of responsibilites at this delicate stage in Egypt's history.

I wish to assure you on my behalf and on behalf of the people's armed forces of our true resolve to proceed on the same road along which we have already advanced, consisting in cooperation and integration and in a single stand against all the enemies of the Nile valley people, determined that we shall surmount together all the delicate watersheds of our history.

The people's armed forces will remain the firmly established support of Egypt's heroic army and together we shall continue to adhere to the immortal close ties the foundations of which were set by your brother, the leader President Ja'far Muhammad, and our heroic martyr, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, confronting together every enemy, countering together all attempts to waylay the people of the Nile valley and holding out together against all challenges. May God grant success to your steps along the road of Egypt's honor and preserve Egypt, its people and its leader.

UGANDAN VICE-PRESIDENT MUWANGA ARRIVES 15 OCT

JN151537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) -- Paulo Muwanga, Ugandan vice-president and defense minister, arrived in Khartoum at noon today from Cairo on a 3-day visit for talks on matters related to bilateral cooperation.

The great Ugandan guest, who represented his country at the funeral of the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, will also discuss the question of Ugandan refugees in Sudan in light of Ugandan President Milton Obote's appeal to Ugandan refugees to return and help rebuild their country.

The Ugandan guest was met on arrival by Vice President Abel Alier, Minister of Prime Ministry Affairs Abubakr 'Uthman, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Bubarak, Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Izz ad-din 'Ali Malik and the Ugandan ambassador in Khartoum.

NUMAYRI MEETS SOUTHERN REGION GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

JN151521 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) -- President Numayri today met with the members of the Southern Region's transitional government headed by Staff Maj Gen Qasamallah Rasad, chairman of the Executive Council of the Southern Region.

Later, Qasamallah Rasad told SUNA that President Numayri outlined to the region's government members the tasks entrusted to their government during the current transitional period.

The president told the Southern Region Government members that the tasks of their govenment in the current phase can be summed up as follows: supervising the elections of the regional people's assembly, seeing that they are held honestly, peacefully and democratically; maintaining peace and order during the transitional period; and seeing that all state organs are functioning normally and efficiently.

Qasamallah Rasad declared that the elected regional people's assembly will look into the question of dividing the Southern Region into a number of districts [aqalim].

Qasamallah Rasad added that once it has been decided to divide the Southern Region into several districts, a public referendum and new elections will be held to choose the members of the regional people's assembly and the local executive councils.

Qasamallah Rasas pointed out that President Numayri stressed the need to achieve decentralization in the southern region. He added: The president noted that some centralization still exists and it is essential to delegate authority on all levels.

Qasamallah Rasas thanked President Numayri on behalf of the transitional government and assured him of its determination to perform all the tasks entrusted to it faithfully and responsibly.

NUMAYRI APPOINTS SIX GOVERNORS IN SOUTH

JN151752 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Oct (SUNA) -- President of the republic Ja'far Numayri issued here a republican decree appointing new commissioners for the southern provinces.

The new governors are:

Brigadier Sterlino Orika, commissioner of East Equatoria Province.
Colonel Peter Mabil, commissioner of Upper Nile Province.
Brigadier (Prison) Samuel Mabour, commissioner of the Lakes Province.
Colonel Alfred Deing, commissioner of Bahr Al-Ghazal Province.
Colonel (retired) Hoik Givosiro, commissioner of West Equitoria Province.
Lt Col John Kwang Raith, commissioner for Jonglei Province.

An authoritative source told SUNA that the commissioners, who are working in the regular armed forces, were in a secondment for a six months period for the transitional government.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO STATEMENT REACTS TO MOROCCAN CHARGES

LD160750 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A statement issued yesterday by the Saharan Ministry of Information said that on 10 October the Saharan People's Liberation Army stormed the Saharan town of Guelta Zemmour near the Moroccan border, inflicting considerable losses in men and equipment on the royal forces.

The Saharan statement added that the liberation of a Saharan town from foreign occupation can only be a normal element in the struggle for self-determination and national liberation.

The statement of the Saharan Information Ministry underlined the Polisario Front's firm commitment to seeking a peaceful solution in accordance with the proposals of the international organizations. It renewed its call to the Moroccan regime to open negotiations with a view to achieving a final peace and [word indistinct] the process of self-determination by peaceful means.

On the other hand, Saharan Information Minister Mohamed Salek said yesterday that the battles between the Saharan national liberation forces and the Moroccan forces are continuing and will continue as long as the king of Morocco refuses to open negotiations with the Saharan Government and the Polisario Front to reach a peace agreement. The Saharan minister of information added that the king's implicit accusations of intervention by foreign forces in the historic operations at Guelta Zemmour show that he is still doing his best to justify the policy of placing every obstacle on the road of the negotiations and in the way of the organization of a plebiscite for self-determination in Western Sahara.

Salek denied that outside forces took part in the operations at Guelta Zemmour.

MALI

TRAORE SPEECH TO UN AFRICAN GROUP REPORTED

AB152127 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Col Amadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the party, received in audience at 1230, on behalf of the president, the Western Saharan information minister, Ould Salek, who was bearer of a message to President Moussa Traore from Mohamed Abdel Aziz, the chairman of the Polisario Front and the president of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The process of finding a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara problem in accordance with the OAU resolution was the focus of discussions the SDAR minister held with Col Amadou Baba Diarra. The discussions were held in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and the head of state's adviser on diplomatic matters.

This leads us on to talk about the situation in Western Sahara. According to a statement just handed to us by the Algerian embassy in Mali, this is what the Algerian political bureau bureau says: The Algerian Political Bureau has examined the evolution of the situation in the region following the Moroccan declarations concerning the combats that took place in Western Sahara on Tuesday and declares that the accusations leveled against Algeria are groundless and are aimed at distorting the Western Saharan people's struggle for self-determination and independence. It is clear that the implication of other countries is a maneuver aimed at concealing the true nature of the combat between Morocco and the people of Western Sahara. At the moment when the OAU Implementation Committee charged with the responsibility of conducting the referendum on the self-determination of the Western Saharan people is getting ready to implement the decisions adopted at the 24 to 28 August session in Nairobi and on the eve of the (?meeting) of the UN Bureau on Western Sahara, the Moroccan government is trying once again to question the peace process undertaken in Nairobi during the 18th summit meeting of African heads of state and to oppose the will of the African continent. These are the contents of the statement released by the Political Bureau of the FLN of Algeria.

As we can see, Africa is shaken -- but all the same, there are solutions to the problems of our continent. In order to find these, Africans should speak the same language. As you know, Mali, which has always worked for the unity of the continent, recently made an appeal at the United Nations for cohesion through the voice of its president, Gen Moussa Traore. The head of state was meeting the African Group at the United Nations. He restated Mali's position on the current issues in Africa.

[Begin Traore recording] Mr President of the African Group, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you, Mr President of the African Group, for the kind things you have just said about me and the people and leaders of Mali. I am very happy to be among you this morning indeed. It was a stroke of luck that it happened to be the representative of the People's Republic of Angola who welcomed me into this hall in your name, the situation that Angola is currently facing gives cause for our profound preoccupation; it is a reason for us to believe in our invincibility when with the hearts of martyrs and heroes we are able to mobilize our people to defend our honor against the criminal invasion, such as those perpetrated against one of our sovereign states by the irresponsible racist Pretoria regime. Also, there is great satisfaction in finding oneself among family thousands of kilometers away from one's continent, and this satisfaction is doubled because within this particular family one finds well-known faces -- faces of men of talent with whom one has had the occasion to discuss at the same venue and on several occasions the problems that assail our continent, our anxieties, the current state of international relations, the vitality of or people, our development processes and our special contributions aimed at safeguarding peace.

Just a while ago, I had the opportunity of defining to the General Assembly, the guidelines of Mali's foreign policy, and my duties as the current chairman of the inter-state committee to fight the drought in the Sahel also prompted me to tackle one of the many sectors in which international cooperation should be exercised and the results to be expected [words indistinct] to let appear a real willingness to work for well-being of men without any hesitation.

Africa has been scorned by centuries of colonization but has shed its blood whenever liberty was about to suffocate. Our continent possesses, more than any other, the materials of absolute necessity for the economic survival of the world. But in spite of this, we are the one with millions of illiterates and homeless. It is on our continent that the shadow of hunger lingers most. This is a big challenge that we must try to meet and we shall do so. We shall complete our independence by concentrating on areas where the painful and heavy weight of colonialization still prevails. We have to join forces and demonstrate the spirit of political awareness so that in the northwest of our continent the people of the Western Sahara will be able to exercise their right to self-determination, so that in central Africa, the Chadian people may bury their differences and stop their fraticidal war in order to enable the OAU to find an African solution to this tragedy. We also have to make an urgent appeal to the parties concerned in the conflict that is tearing apart the Horn of Africa and convince them to accept a peaceful solution based on the respect of the sacred principles of the OAU, especially the principle of the inviolability of borders inherited from the colonial masters.

We will complete our accession to international sovereignty by the realization of the spirit of entente and fruitful cooperation of development programs that are most needed for the economic revival of our continent. The liberation struggle in Namibia will continue unabated, as well as the struggle for the restoration of the dignity of the black man in South Africa. No military force, no alliance can destroy our determination to free our brothers in Namibia from colonial subjugation. History is on our side. True peace-loving people are also on our side.

NIGERIA

UN MISSION STUDYING U.S. GOVERNMENT LETTER

AB151733 Lagos NAN in English 1720 GMT 14 Oct 81

[By Lawrence Ukwu]

[Text] New York, 15 Oct (NAN) -- Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule, said in New York yesterday that the country's permanent mission to the UN was studying a strongly-worded letter written to it by the United States government in which Nigeria is accused of anti-American stand. Alhaji Yusuf told the NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA (NAN), that the Nigerian mission was studying the contents of the letter of see if it was worth replying to, adding: If it is worth replying to, a reply will be given at the appropriate time. The permanent representative said that the mission was not in a haste to reply to the letter because it carried no urgency with it. He gave an assurance that Nigeria would always maintain the existing good relations between it and the United States. The letter, which was signed on behalf of the United States government by its permanent representative at the U.N. Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, was also sent to about 30 other developing countries including Ethiopia, Somalia, Ghana, Kenya, Egypt, Singapore and Mali. In the letter, the United States government sought an explanation for the support for a document it described as base lies and malicious attacks upon the good name of the United States, based on a communique issued at the end of a meeting of the Non-aligned Movement last month. Nigeria is a member of the movement. The letter singled out for mention, sections of the communique which accused the United States of aggression when its navy, last August, shot down two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra, and allegations of plans to destabilise Grenada and Nicaragua by the United States.

The letter expressed the concern of the United States government over the absence, in the communique, of any form of criticism against the Soviet Union which, it claimed had its troop illegally occupying Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Chad.

Already, some countries have replied to the letter, dissociating themselves from the communique, which, they claimed, reflected the views of Cuba, which is the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Other countries, including Lebanon, have not minced words in upholding the views reflected in the communique.